

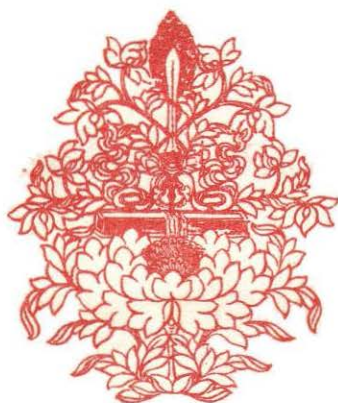
Swarnanand Sresthacharya

NEWARI ROOT VERBS



BILIOTHECA HIMALAYICA

SERIES II VOLUME 1



Edited by
H. K. KULØY

रवि शाक्य, इखार्छे, यल

NEWARI ROOT VERBS

BY

Iswaranand Sresthacharya

RATNA PUSTAK BHANDAR
KATHMANDU NEPAL
1981

NEWARI ROOT VERBS
Iswaranand Sresthacharya

First Edition 1981

**THE PURPOSE OF
BIBLIOTHECA HIMALAYICA
IS TO MAKE AVAILABLE WORKS
ON THE CIVILISATIONS AND NATURE
OF CENTRAL ASIA AND THE HIMALAYA
BIBLIOTHECA HIMALAYICA**

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PREFACE

This book is intended mainly for those who are learning Newāri as a second or foreign language. It attempts to solve the structural problems of regular and irregular verb forms by displaying them in paradigms and diagrams.

It presents a systematic linguistic description and complete list of the root verb of Newāri, which are fundamental within the language. It also describes and lists the different non-verb formations which are made with these verbs, and displays the similarities of root verbs with nominal verbs. At the end there is an alphabetical list of the root verbs and verb formations of Newāri.

Due thanks go to Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Pandey for his careful typing.

Iswaranda Sresthacarya

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Abbreviations

agt.	agentive
aj.	adjective
ant.	antonym
aux.	auxiliary
av.	adverb
cf.	confer, compare
cl.	classifier
e.g.	for example
esp.	especially
dim.	diminutive
i.e.	that is
Imps.	imperative form
In.	infinite / infinitive
Irr.	irregular
k.	causative
L.	long form
loc.	locative
Mrp.	morphophonemic representation
n.	common noun
n.a.	animate noun
Npc.	non-past conjunct
Npd.	non-past disjunct
px.	prefix
Pc.	past conjunct
Pd.	past disjunct
Rdp.	reduplicative / reduplication
Reg.	regular
syn.	synonym
var.	has a variant

var. of	is variant of
v.a.	<i>attributive verb</i> . If an attributive verb can be viewed as having a subject, its subject is not active. Attributive verbs are impersonal, having no finite conjunt form and no imparatives. Attributive verbs are basically stative.
v.i.	intransitive verb
Vimps.	verb impersonal
v.r.	<i>receptive verb</i> . If a receptive verb can be viewed as having a subject, its subject is not active. Receptive verbs are impersonal, having neither finite conjunt nor imperative forms. Receptive verbs are basically eventive.
v.t.	transitive verb
y.	non-causative
y=k.	non-causative and causative verbs are the same in the meanings.

1. INTRODUCTION*

This book on Newari root verbs is an extract of my Dhukuu Pikuu, a dictionary of Newari verbs. It contains all Newari root verbs, setting out with each verb its inflectional and conjugational with their possible formations into other grammatical classes. There are five classes of root verbs, set up according to their morphophonemic ending, each of which has distinct inflectional and conjugational forms. Some root verbs have no other formations and function as root verbs only; other have upto six possible formations, i.e. noun, noun phrase, adjective, adverb, verb phrase, and classifier word.

The root verbs are all listed in alphabetical order under Verb Index, but in the body of the book each verb class is described in detail in a separate chapter and diagrams and paradigms are provided together with a list of the specific verbs set out in a specific order.

All possible formations which are derived from some of the root verbs are listed also alphabetical order, under Formation Index towards end of the book.

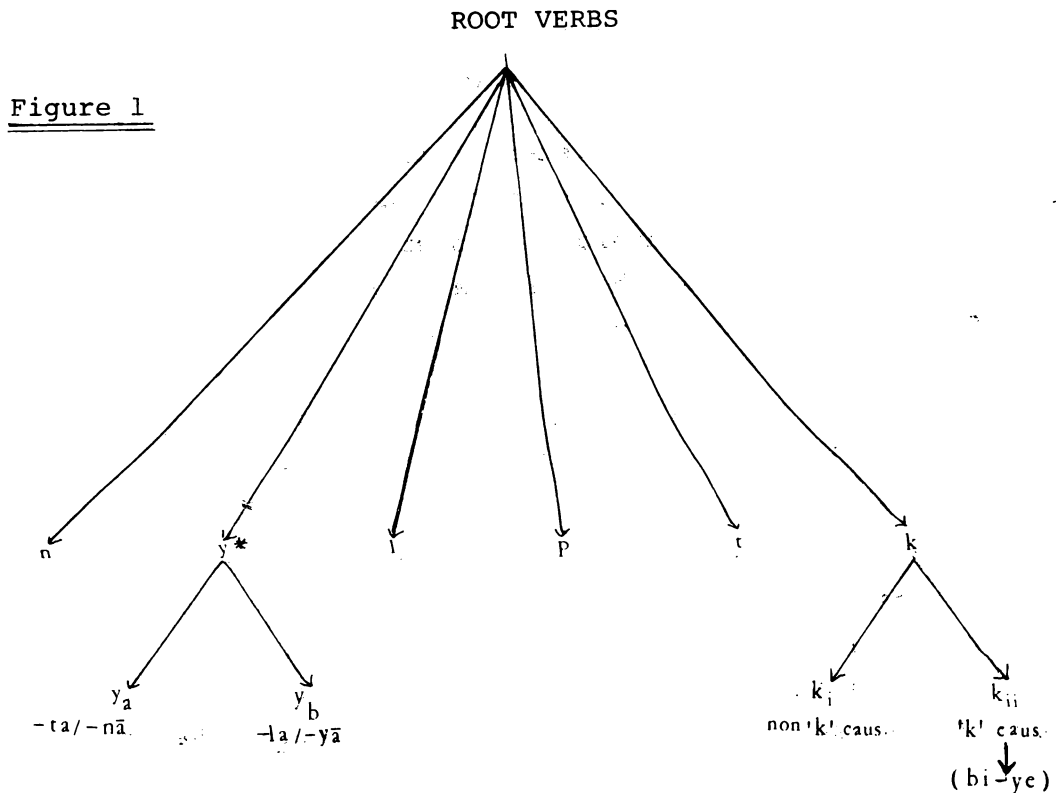
Similar to root verbs in the way formations into grammatical classes are made are adjectives. All adjectives in Newari can form nominal verbs and these derivations are similar to class III root verbs. For that reason this formation is explained and exemplified in the Appendix C: Nominal Verbs.

* I am most grateful to Mrs. L. Friedman for her assistance in drafting this book and to the Rev. John K. Locke S.J. for consultation on the English translation.

2. LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION OF ROOT VERBS

2.1 Morphophonemic endings

The Newari root verbs are principal or stem verbs and have six possible morphophonemic endings: /n/, /y/, /l/, /p/, /t/ and /k/. Each of these endings has distinct inflectional and conjugational forms. All regular (i.e. non-compound) Newari root verbs are monosyllabic (CVC or CV). These morphophonemic endings may be diagrammed as follows:



* See paradigms for y_a and y_b for the way in which they are contrasted.

The morphophonemic endings in figure 1 provide us with data for setting up a scheme for the root verbs.

following are the example for morphophonemic endings of root verbs:

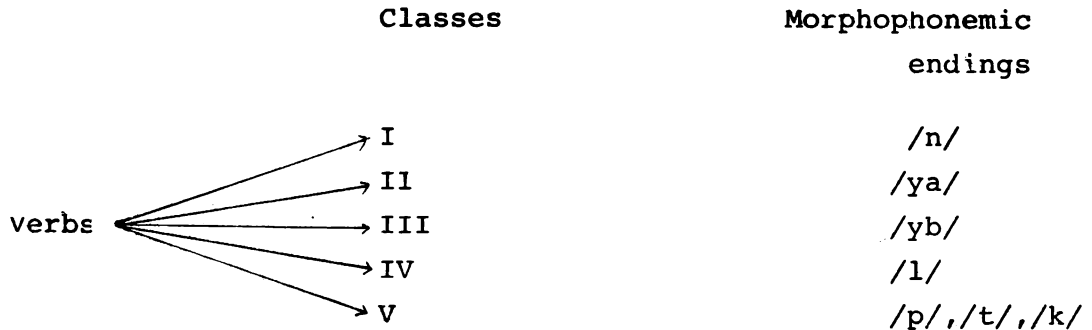
<u>ending</u>	<u>glossary</u>	<u>Root Verb</u>	<u>past disjunct</u>	<u>past conjunct</u>
-n	to narrate	kan-e	kana	kanā
-ya	to be pressed	kā-ye	kāta	kānā
-yb	to take	kā-ye	kāla	kayā
-l	to smile	nhil-e	nhila	nhilā
-p	to help	twap-e	twapala	twapā
-t	to play	mhīt-e	mhitala	mhītā
-k _i *	to scold	hakk-e	hakkala	hakkā
-k _{if} **	cause to take	kāek-e	kāekala	kāekā

2.2 Classes of root verbs

The root verbs may be divided into five classes according to their morphophonemic endings and derivational feature.

Classes of Root Verbs

Figure 2



* k_i is where the ending is of the root verb itself.

** k_{if} is where the k ending is of the causative form of other root verbs.

Inflectional and conjugational form and derivational features depend upon these morphophonemic endings.

2.3 Inflectional and conjugational endings

All inflectional and conjugational forms of regular Newari root verbs can be summarized in the following two diagrams. These diagrams cover all forms of the verbs including formations, and they also indicate verbs which can not be used in pc. and Npc.

Figure 3 Diagram for Class I to IV verbs.¹#

Past		Non-past		Imparative	Habitual	Causative
Pd.	Pc.	Npc.	Npd.	-	-	-
-a	-ā	-e	-i	#	*	k

Vimp.

Figure 4 Diagram for Class V verbs.

Past		Non-past		Imparative	Habitual	Causative
Pd.	Pc.	Npc.	Npd.	-	-	-
-a	-ā	-e	-ii	-i	uu	k

Vimp.

¹ - implies short nasal or short vowel.

*# - implies long nasal or vowel.

These diagrams are exemplified in the following paradigms which show all the inflectional and conjugational forms of five classes of verbs:

Paradigm for class I verbs.

<u>gloss</u>	<u>narrate</u>	<u>scatter</u>	<u>propose</u>	<u>untie</u>	<u>beg</u>	<u>instruct</u>
Mrp.	kan	khin	tun	phen	phwan	sen
In.	kan-e	khin-e	tun-e	phen-e	phwan-e	sen-e
Pd.	kana	khina	tuna	phena	phwana	sena
Pc.	kanā	khinā	tunā	phenā	phwanā	senā
Npc.	kane	khine	tune	phene	phwane	sene
Npd.	kani	khini	tuni	pheni	phwani	seni
Im.	kạ	khịự	tự	phạ	phwạ	syạ
L.	kạạ	khị-ựự	tựự	phạạ	phwạạ	syạạ
K.	kank-e	khink-e	tunk-e	phenk-e	phwank-e	senk-e

Paradigm for class II verbs.¹

<u>gloss</u>	<u>keep in</u> <u>(pocket)</u>	<u>cut</u>	<u>bind</u>	<u>bake</u>	<u>tear</u>	<u>sweep</u>
Mrp.	ghāy	cāy	ciy	chuy	khuy	puy
In.	ghā-ye	cā-ye	ci-ye	chu-ye	khu-ye	pu-ye
Pd.	ghāta	cāta	cita	chuta	khuta	puta
Pc.	ghānā	cānā	cinā	chunā	khunā	punā
Npc.	ghāe	cāe	cii	chui	khui	pui
Npd.	ghāi	cāi	cii	chui	khui	pui
Im.	ghā	cā	ciu	chu	khu	pu
L.	ghāā	cāā	cyuu	chuu	khuu	puu
K.	ghāk-e	cāk-e	cik-e	chuk-e	khuk-e	puk-e

1 In the paradigm '-' is used to indicate stem boundary for all classes of verbs. '-e' is used to indicate morpheme boundary for class I, class IV and class V verbs. '-y' is used to indicate morpheme boundary for class II and class III verbs. The 'y' stands for morphophonemic representation of the class II and class III verbs. So infinite 'kā-ye' contrasts significantly with 'kāy' morphophonemic representation.

Paradigm for class III verbs.

<u>gloss</u>	<u>strike</u>	<u>rinse</u>	<u>give</u>	<u>cook rice</u>	<u>chew</u>	<u>copy</u>
Mrp.	kay	cāy	biy	thuy	nhey	lhey
In.	ka-ye	cā-ye	bi-ye	thu-ye	nhe-ye	lhe-ye
Pd.	kala	cāla	bila	thula	nhela	lhela
Pc.	kayā	cāyā	biyā	thuyā	nheyā	lheyā
Npc.	kae	cāe	bii	thui	nhee	lhee
Npd.	kai	cāi	bii	thui	nhei	lhei
Im.	ka	cā	biu	thu	nhya	lhya
L.	kaa	cāā	buyy	thuu	nhyaa	nhyaa
K.	kaek-e	caek-e	biik-e	thuik-e	nheek-e	lheek-e

Paradigm for class IV verbs.

<u>gloss</u>	<u>fry (egg)</u>	<u>smear</u>	<u>walk around</u>	<u>repay</u>	<u>use /imply</u>
Mrp.	kāl	thil	hil	pul	chel
In.	kāl-e	thil-e	hil-e	pul-e	chel-e
Pd.	kāla	thila	hila	pula	chela
Pc.	kālā	thilā	hilā	pulā	chelā
Npc.	kāle	thile	hile	pule	chele
Npd.	kālīi	thilīi	hilīi	pulīi	chelīi
Im.	kā	thiu	hiu	pu	chya
L.	kāā	thyuu	hyuu	puu	chyaa
K.	kāek-e	thiik-e	hiik-e	puik-e	cheek-e

Paradigm for class V verbs.

<u>gloss</u>	<u>request</u>	<u>dye</u>	<u>call out</u>	<u>play</u>	<u>kick</u>	<u>patch</u>
Mrp.	kwap	chip	saat	mhit	penk	park
In.	kwap-e	chip-e	saat-e	mhit-e	penk-e	park-e
Pd.	kwapala	chipala	saatala	mhitala	penkala	parkala
Pc.	kwapā	chipā	saatā	mhitā	penkā	parkā
Npc.	kwape	chipe	saate	mhitā	penke	parke
Npd.	kwapii	chipii	saatii	mhitii	penkii	parkii
Im.	kwapi	chipi	saati	mhitī	penki	parki
L.	kwapuu	chipuu	saatuu	mhituu	penkuu	parkuu
K.	kwapak-e	chipak-e	saatak-e	mhitak-e	---	---

3. FORMATIONS

Root verbs may have the following formations derived:

- (a) noun, (b) noun phrase, (c) adjective, (d) adverb, (e) verb phrase, and (f) classifier word.

All except the last are grammatically regular. That is, they are linguistically the same as non-root formations. The classifier word however, is different from the non-root formed classifiers usually 'classify' nouns whereas the classifier words derived from root verbs give countability to the verb's action. Thus:

pyy naa angalae tākucā ni pā pāta.

A painter washed the wall with white clay twice.

keheyā janiī ni hī hina.

(My) younger sister rolled up the girdle twice.

māmāṣ lā ni si sila.

Mother fried meat twice.

macāṣ thalae lā ni tu tula.

The child spooned up meat out of the vessel twice.

A sample for root verbs and their formations are given below:

<u>glossary</u>	<u>root verbs</u>	<u>formations</u>	<u>designations</u>
to take	kā-ye	kāsā, kāsu	noun
to take	kā-ye	sula kāsā	noun phrase
to be pressed	kā-ye	kāā	adjective
to be pressed	kā-ye	kākka	adverb
to sew	su-ye	suṣyā yā-ye	verb phrase
to paint	pā-ye	pā	classifier
to fillet	thu-ye	---	---
to elevate	lhwan-e	---	---

4. CLASS I PRINCIPAL VERBS

with morphophonemically /n/ ending and their possible formations.

4.1 Regular Verbs

1. **इन्-ए,** in-e, v.t. to distribute.

2. **कन्-ए,** kan-e,

a. v.t. to narrate, to tell, to inform, *ajjī chaepinta bākhāṇa kana*. Grand-mother narrated a story to her grandchildren.

kāpu, n. a style of story telling. *wayāke kāpu dū ukjī waithāe bākhāṇa nyāṇa waa dū*. He has a story telling style, so people come to his place to listen.

kaṣā, n. mode of telling. *wayā kaṣā sikka bāṇ lāā*. His mode of telling is very nice.

kaṣu, n. mode of telling.

b. v.t. to open (of eyes).

kāṇa, aj. opened (of eyes).

---*nibhāā*, n. (*bhāla*-, -*guu*) the evening twilight which comes after many days of rain. *kāṇa nibhāā twala dhāe wa wā gāi makhu dhāi*. People say that if there is evening twilight there will be no rain.

---*nugaa*, n. (*gala*-, -*guu*) conscious mind. (lit. opened mind; syn. *daṇa nugaa*, *cāā nugaa*).

bhwaē---, n.a. 1/ a person who is in a hurry or perplexed. 2/ one whose eyes are in an upward motion.

3. **किन्-ए,** kin-e, v.t. to act upon, to do (used only with verbal prefixes),

kīī, n. (kīna--thu,-pu) a nail.

kwālaa---, n. (kīna--pu,-thu) a crooked nail used to hang things on.

chu---, n.a. (kīna-) 1/ an active girl. 2/ a sharp-tongued woman.

chu---misā, n.a. a sharpened-tongued woman.

chwā---, n.a. (kīna-) a prattling girl. (dim. chwākīī misācā.).

dha---, n. (kīna--guu) a curtain for a drama or a stage.

dha---kwa kā-ye, v.t. to curtain, to cover with a curtain.

dha---ta-ye, v.t. 1/ to curtain, to cover with a curtain. 2/ to hide, to conceal.

na---, n.a. (kīna-) 1/ an active girl. 2/ a woman who pretends to know everything, or to have had all kinds of experience. 3/ n. (kīna--pu,-thu) a nail. (lit. iron nail.).

pqā---, n. (kīna--thu) a bambuu nail used to make a dam.

pyā---, n. (kīna--thu) a staple. (lit. leech nail).

pyā-na---, n. (kīna--pu,-thu) a staple.

sī---, n. (kīna--pu,-thu) a wooden nail.

hī---, n. (kīna--pu,-thu) a screw.

hyā---, aj. dented.

hyā---mā--- wan-e, v.i. to be dented repeatedly or again and again.

hyā---hyā--- wan-e, v.i. to be dented excessively.

4. कुल-ए,

kun-e, v.t. to confine. to coop up. māmaq khāta dhākalae kuna. Mother shut the chicken in the big cage.

kuy, n. (kuna--D) corner

---kulāmae. av. in all directions, everywhere (lit. in corner and horizon). wayā nāq kuy-kulāmae nena. His name was known everywhere (lit. spread out in all directions).

---kāsā, n. (-guu) a game, a corner game.

---lā-ye. v.a. to have a coner, for a corner to be formed.

--- ---lā-ye, v.a. to have many corners, for many corners to be formed.

khu---lā-ye, v.a. to have six angles, to be hexangular.

gu---lā-ye, v.a. to have nine angles.

cyā---lā-ye, v.a. to have eight angles, to be octangular.

jhi---lā-ye, v.a. to have ten angles.

ni---lā-ye, v.a. to have two angles.

nyā---lā-ye, v.a. to have five angles.

nhae---lā-ye, v.a. to have seven angles.

pe---la-ye, v.a. to have four angles, to be rectangular.

swa---lā-ye, v.a. to have three angles, to be trangular.

---lu-ye, v.a. to have angles. (lit.for a corner to be formed).

khu---lu-ye, v.a. to have six angles, to be hectangular.

gu---lu-ye, v.a. to have nine angles.

cyā---lu-ye, v.a. to have eight angles, to be octangular.

jhi---lu-ye, v.a. to have ten angles.

ni---lu-ye, v.a. to have two angles.

nyā---lu-ye, v.a. to have five angles.

nhae---lu-ye, v.a. to have seven angles.

pe---lu-ye, v.a. to have four angles, to be rectangular.

swa---lu-ye, v.a. to have three angles, to be trangular.

5. केन् - ए, ken-e, v.t. to show.

kəpu, n. (-guu) mode of showing, style of presentation, mode of showing.

kyṛṛ, aj. showed.

du---kipā, n. (-pā) x ray photo.

du---jaa, n. (jala-, -guu) x ray.

6. खन्-ए, khan-e,

a. v.t. to bore, to perforate. (This verb is used only with verbal prefixes, such as: 'pwāā' and 'hwa').

b. v.t. to open (door or window). wṛṛ jhyāā khana. He opened the window.

7. खिन्-ए, khin-e,

a. v.t. to separate fighters.

b. v.t. to scatter.

khinā, n. act of scattering, scattering.

kyṛṛ---, n. review, deprecation. (syn. duwālā; ant. cwachāyā).

8. खुन्-ए, khun-e, v.t. to cook curry. jimi kehṛcāṛ kṛ khuna. My younger sister cooked curry.

khunā, n. (-tā) preparation, concoction.

naikyāā---, n. (-pā) a cake made of coconut and molasses.

pwasti-gṛṛ---, n. (-gaa) a tonic which is given to a woman who has given birth to a child.

wāsaa---, n. (-gaa, -pā) a tonic which is given to a woman who has given birth to a child.

sannyā---, n. (-kuu) a food preparation in which dried fish is main ingredient. (syn. pālu taakhāā).

khṛsā, n. (-tā) the practice of cooking, cookery. Lacanā-yāke lā khunegu khṛsā du. Lacana has the practice of cooking meat.

9. गन्-ए, gan-e,
- a. v.t. to restrict, to turn from an ivil course. Māmaṇṇa gana, ukṇṇ ji āmakana mawayā.
liganā, n. 1/ restriction. 2/ opposition.
- b. v.t. to inform.
gantā, n. concern, connection, interest.
---ta-ye, v.t. to take interest in, to interest.
---da-ye, v.a. to have concern for, to have a connection with.
- c. v.i. to be dried up.
sagaṇṇ, n. (sagana-,-guu) a gift with a blessing, a gift for the brave dead.
---pha-ye, v.t. to receive such congratulations from.
---bi-ye, v.t. to congratulate by presenting egg or yoghurt.
- d. v.t. to separate fighters. kijāpiṇ lwānā cwana cha kwaa ḡa imita ! The younger brothers are fighting (each other), go and separate them!
10. गेन्-ए, gen-e, v.i. to be or become proud. chimi kijā gena. Your brother became proud.
ḡesu, n. 1/ dignity, vitality. 2/ gravity, weight.
---day-ye, v.i. 1/ to have dignity, 2/ to be weighty, to have gravity.
---lā-ye, v.i. 1/ to become important, to have dignity (of a person). 2/ to become heavy, to become useful(of a thing). 3/ to be weighty, to have gravity.
11. चिन्-ए, cin-e,

- a. v.t. to thrust into.
- b. v.t. to compose (a song, poem). wəp me cha pu cina. He composed a song.
 cinā, n. composition.
 ---khə, n. (-pu) poetry, a poem.
 ---bākhəp, n. (bakhana-, -guu) a novel. (cf. cibākhəp, a short story).
 ciyumi, n.a. composer (of poetry, a song or tune).
- c. v.t. to join, to connect, to cluster.
 cinā, n. link, connection.
 ---ākhəa, n. (akhal-, -gaa) a joined letter.
 ---bā ākhəa, n. (ākhala-, -gaa) consonant cluster.
 ---mā ākhəa, n. (ākhala-, -gaa) vowel cluster.

12. च्वन्-ए, cwan-e,

- a. v.i. to meet, to get together.
- b. axu. to keep doing something. (continuous).
- c. v.i. to sit.
 macā māp-yā mulae cwana. The child sat on her mother's lap. wa naegulii cwana. All he ever dose is eat (lit. He sits only to eat).
 cwəpu, n. manner of sitting, a sitting position.
 cwəpā, n. 1/ (-guu) a seat. 2/ manner of sitting.

13. छन्-ए, chan-e, v.t. to prune.

14. चिन्-ए, chin-e,

- a. v.t. to cut with a chisel, to give shape to.
 chinā, n. (-pu, -thu) a chisel to cut stone or iron. (dim. chinācā).
- b. v.t. to separate fighters.
- c. v.t. to thrust into.

15. चुन्-ए, chun-e,

- a. v.t. to start, to begin.

chunā, n. beginning, a start.

---khā, n. (-pu) proverb.

nhe---, n. a preface for a book, prologue, introduction.

chūpu, n. the style of beginning, a manner of starting.

- b. v.t. to release (Of a paper kite's string when it is flying in the air).

16. छेन्-ए, chen-e,

- a. v.t. to comb, to dress the hair.

- b. v.t. to brush.

chēsā, n. 1/ (-guu) a brush (for hair dressing).
2/ a brush.

17. झन्-ए, chwan-e,

- a. v.t. to make an outlet, to let water pass by breaking a dam.

chwāq, n. (chwana-, -guu) act of making an outlet, act of breaking a dam.

---cāl-e, v.a. for an outlet to be opened, for a dam to be broken down.

---chwan-e, v.t. to make an outlet, to let water pass by breaking a dam.

- b. v.t. to instigate. Syāmaq chimi kijā-yāta chwana. Syām instigated your younger brother.

chwā, n. an instigation.

---khā, n. (-guu) something said which provokes another.

---khā wā-ye, v.t. to instigate.

---khanā pyākhāq, n. (khana-, -pu) an ironical short play. (dim. chwā khanācā pyākhāq).

chwaṣṣiṭṭi, n.a. (sina-) an instigator, provoker.
(dim. chwaṣṣiṭṭicā).

18. ज्वन्-ए,

jwan-e,

- a. v.t. to hold a thing, to catch, to seize.
macāṭṭa bakhṣṣ jwana. The child seized a
pigeon.

jwaṣu, n. act or manner of holding.

jwaṣā, n. (-guu) 1/ arms, weapons. 2/ anything
hold in the hand.

---wā-ye, v.t. to attack first.

jwaṣu, n. act or manner of holding.

- b. v.t. to arrest. pulisaṭṭa kṣṣṣa jwana. The
pulice arrested the thieves.

19. तन्-ए,

tan-e,

- a. v.t. to join, to link
b. v.t. to add, to increase.

taṭṭa, n. addition.

---paṭṭa, n. (pana-,-guu) a gift given as a commis-
sion by a potter to the buyer.

---paṭṭa pau, n. (pati-,-pau) supplement, an
additional part of a newspaper.

tanā, n. process of adding.

ca---, n. opposition.

jha---, n. revolt.

taṣā, n. 1/ an addition, anything to be added.
2/ addition.

---pau, n. (pati-,-pau) supplement, a part added
to a book or document.

tasu, n. addition.

---tan-e, v.t. to add, to increase.

20. तिन्-ए,

tin-e,

- a. v.t. to offer rice to a deity.

b. v.t. to fluff up (of cotton).

c. v.t. to help (a paperkite fly in the air).

ma-tinā n. love, love contact.

---pu, aj. lovely, pleasing.

--- pu-ye v.a. to become lovely, pleasing.

21. तुन्-ए, tun-e, v.t. to guess, to propose to anticipate.

tunā n. guess, proposal, anticipation.

man---, n. wish, will.

tṛpu, n. an anticipation, a conviction, a conception, resolution.

tṛsā, n. thought, conception, idea.

22. त्वन्-ए, twan-e, v.t. to drink (water, milk or wine).

twāpu, n. act or manner of drinking.

twāsā, n. anything to drink.

nasā---, n. diet (lit. food and drink).

twāsu, n. style or manner of drinking.

23. थन्-ए, than-e,

a. v.t. to awake.

nhe-thanā, n. 1/ mention. 2/ preinformation.

b. v.t. to remove from a seat or place of residence.

c. v.t. to fill up, to make full.

thā, n. act of filling.

---kaami, n.a. molder, a person who molds.

---kaami jyā, n. (-guu) molding esp. of bell metal.

thanā, n. act of filling.

---jaadhṛṇ, n. (dhuna-, -guu, -gaa) a stone made storing pot for water with a tab that serves to

wayfarers.

du---, n. (-guu,-pāā) an envelope.

d. v.t. to cause to standup, to raise.

e. v.t. to nominate (as a candidate in an election.).

24. थिन्-ए, thin-e,

a. v.t. elevate, to lift up.

thīṣā, n. an elevator, a machine for hoisting.

b. v.t. to believe, to trust (as in money matters).

thīṣu, n. trust, confidence.

---ta-ye, v.t. to trust, to believe.
(lit. to put confidence in).

---da-ye, v.i. to have confidence in.

25. थुन्-ए, thun-e,

a. v.t. to drench, to dip, to submerge in water.

thṃ, n. act of dipping., dipping.

---mā, n. (-pu) a spoon. (dim. thṃmācā).

---mi, n. (-pu) a spoon. (dim. thṃmicā; syn. tumicā).

b. v.t. to fillet, braid.

c. v.t. to cause a house to collapse.

d. t. to set, to inlay (of jewels).

26. थेन्-ए, then-e, v.t. to put a child to sleep.

27. दन्-ए, dan-e,

a. v.t. to construct, to build.

da, n. building, the act of building.

---kaami, n.a. a bricklayer, (cf. ca-kaami n. who prepares clay for the bricklayer).

---kaami jyā, n. bricklaying.

---kaami nāyaa, n.a, (nāyala-) the head of the bricklayers.

---jyā, n. the work of building a house.

---mi n.a. a bricklayer, one who builds a house.

b. v.t. to celebrate as of a festival.

c. v.i. to stand as a candidate in an election.

28. **दुन्-ए**, dun-e, v.i. to dive.

29. **देन्-ए**, den-e, v.i. to sleep. (SK=then-e)
jimi dāju dena. My elder brother slept.

denā, n. sleeping.

---mhagsa, n. a dream (lit. a real dream; a dream while sleeping).

dene, n. sleeping.

---kwathā, n. (-kuu,-guu) a sleeping room.

dyāq, aj. asleep, sleeping.

---nugaa, n. (nugala-,-guu) unconscious mind.
(lit. sleeping mind; syn. pwāq nugaa).

30. **धिन्-ए**, dhin-e,

a. v.t. to shut a door (from inside).

b. v.t. to shut a door (from outside).

31. **धेन्-ए**, dhen-e,

a. v.t. to cut into.

b. v.t. to cut off cloth (from a weaver's loom).

32. **निन्-ए**, nin-e,

a. v.t. to grind, to reduce to powder.

b. v.t. to count.

nī, n. counting.

---jyā, n. (-guu) counting (lit. counting work).

33. नेन्-ए, nen-e,

- a. v.t. to ask, to enquire. jimi kāenāṇṇ
jikee chṇṇ khṇ nena. My son asked me about something.

nenepu, aj. fit to ask.

nene pu-ye, v.i. to become fit to ask

nepu, n. manner of asking.

- b. v.t. to listen to. jimi kāenāṇṇ jigu khṇ
nena. My son listened to me.

nenepu, aj. fit to listen.

nene pu-ye, v.i. to become fit to listen.

nepu, n. a style of listening.

34. पन्-ए, pan-e,

- a. v.t. to hold back, to stop, to check, to obstruct.

ka-pṇṇ, n. (pana-, -guu, -pāā) a lid for a flat pan, a gong shaped lid.

ka-pṇṇ, n. (ka-pana-, -guu) rainbow. (syn. lāelāmā).

---chā-ye, v.a. for a rainbow to come to appear. (syn. lāelāmā twa-ye).

chyā-pṇṇ, n. 1/ admixture. 2/ commission.

---kā-ye, v.t. to have a commission from. (lit. to take a commission).

---chyā-ye, v.t. to adulterate, to make of poorer quality by adding something else.

ta-pṇṇ, n. (ta-pana-, -guu, -ta) 1/ an addition, something added. 2/ a gift given as a commission by a potter to the buyer.

---pau, n. (pati-, -guu) suplement, an additional part of a newspaper.

dyā-pāṇ, n. (dyāpana-) a loss, disadvantage.

---cwan-e, v.t. to bear a loss.

dwā-pāṇ, n. (dwāpana-, -guu) 1/ blame, charge.
2/ punishment.

---bi-ye, v.t. to blame, to charge.

lhā-pāṇ, n. (lhāpana-) fee, contribution (payed to the guthi for some purpose by each and every member of the guthi).

---lhā-ye, v.t. to make such a contribution.

---hā-ye, v.t. to call for such a fee or contribution.

he-pāṇ, n. ridicule.

---khyā-ye, v.t. to ridicule.

b. v.t. to prohibit, to interdict.

c. v.i. to get warm (by the fire).

35. पुन्-ए, pun-e, v.t. to dress, to put on, to wear.

pṣā, n. (-ju) dress, clothing.

pṣā, n. style of dressing.

pṣi, n. style of dressing.

---lā-ye, v.i. to know how to dress.

36. पेन्-ए, pen-e,

a. v.t. to line up with a rope or a chain.

b. v.t. to measure (as of a field or land).

37. प्वन्-ए, pwan-e, v.t. to propose or request.

pwāṣiṭi, n.a. (pwāṣina-) a woman who gose to her lover passionately. (dim. pwāṣiṭi-cā.).

38. फिन्-ए, phin-e, v.t. to control (of self).

39. फेन्-ए, phen-e,

- a. v.t. to untie, to unknut, to loosen.
- b. v.t. to open (as of a package).
- c. v.t. to make a wick.
- d. v.t. to spin, to twist into thread.

phenguu, n. (phenguli-, -gaa) a spinning jenny.
(syn. yāq-phelu).

40. **फवन्-ए**, phwan-e, v.t. to beg, to ask for.

phwagiṭṭ, n.a. (phwagina-) a begger.

phwaṣā, n. (-tā) a gift as a commission from a shopkeeper to the buyer.

phwasā, n. (-tā) a gift as a commission from a shopkeeper to the buyer.

41. **बन्-ए**, ban-e,

- a. v.t. to cover with a transparent cloth.

bāṣā, n. (-baa) a transparent cloth for covering.
(cf. lajaa, n. a transparent cloth).

banā, aj. covered with a transparent cloth.

---gā, n. (-pu) a shawl covered with a transparent cloth.

- b. v.t. to put a layer on, to veneer (used in carpentry).

bāṣā, n. a thin piece of wood put on as a layer, veneer.

---ban-e, v.t. to put a layer on, to veneer.

42. **बवन्-ए**, bwan-e,

- a. v.t. to study, to read, to recite, kijāṁ dabulii chapu cinākhā bwana. My younger brother recited poetry from the literary platform.

bwane, n. reading

---kuu, n. (kuthi-, -guu) a reading room, a library.

---kuthi, n. (-guu) a reading room, a library.

---kwathā, n. (-guu) a reading room.

bwāpu, n. a style of reciting. wayā bwāpu
bāālāā. His style of reciting is nice.

bwāsā, n. (-guu) a text, a reader.

---lā-ye, v.i. to know how to read.

b. v.t. to invite; to request courteously.

bwana, n. an invitation.

---pau, n. (pati-, -D) an invitation card.

bwāa, aj. inviting, invited.

---pau, n. (pati-, -D) an invitation card.

43. भिन्-ए, bhin-e, v.i. to become better, to become nicer.

bhii, aj. good, nice.

---jyā, n. a nice work, a great business. jhii
bhii jyāe licile majiu. We should not retreat
from any great work.

---tunā, n. congratulation, thanks.

---tunā de-chā-ye, v.t. to congratulate.

---puu, n. (puli-, -gaa) a piece of coral. (lit.
a nice bead).

---puu han-e, v.t. to thread piece of coral.

44. भुन्-ए, bhun-e, v.t. to cover with, to envelop.

bhūsā, n. 1/ a piece of cloth to cover something.
2/ a napkin, a diaper. 3/ (-pāā) an envelop.
(syn. duthunā).

45. मन्-ए, man-e, v.t. to boil

chu-māā, n. (chu-māna-, -guu) a signal, hint,
code. wāa chumāā lā nhāpāāgu patii hee biyā
haagu khāa.

He had also given a hint (for us) in the previous letter.

nhe---, n. (chu-māna-, -guu) a prediction, forewarning.

li---, n. (chu-māna-, -guu) an image of the future.

46. मुन्-ए, mun-e,

- a. v.i. to meet, to assemble. ipij sakalēē kwathāe muna. They all assembled in a room.

mū, n. a meeting.

--- jyā, n. (-guu) a meeting

---jyā kuu, n. (kuthi-, -guu) a meeting hall, a chamber.

---jyā kuthi, n. (-guu) a meeting hall, a chamber.

---jyā nāyaa, n.a. (nayala-) a president, a chairman.

---jyā nāyaa ju-ye, v.t. to preside.

- b. v.t. to collect, to compile.

munā, n. 1/ collection, compilation. 2/ a custom. jimi guthii thanyāāgu munā du. In our guthi we have a custom like this.

cinākhā---, n. (-guu) a poetry collection.

cwakhā---, n. a collection of essays.

pyākhā---, n. (-guu) a collection of dramas.

bākhā---, n. (-guu) a collection of stories.

- c. v.t. to organize, to manage.

mūmi, n.a. 1/ a collector. 2/ organizer.
3/ convener.

47. म्हिन-ए, mhin-e, v.t. to write down on the board.

48. लन्-ए, lan-e,

- a. v.i. to wait for, chanta jimisā gabāeta lanā, tara cha ma waa. We waited for a long

time, but you did not come.

lanā, n. a waiting. chaṇ lanāṇ chu yāe wa wai theṇ ma cwaṇ. What is the use of waiting (for him), it seems that he will not come.

jwa-laṇ, aj. subconscious.

---cwan-e, v.i. to feel sleepy.

---nugaa, n. (nugala-, -guu) subconscious mind.

pā-laṇ, n. the breaking of a fast, a sacred food taken after observing a fast.

b. v.t. to weigh, to ascertain the weight of.

49. ल्हान् - ए, lhwan-e,

a. v.t. to elevate, to hoist.

b. v.t. to repair, to mend.

50. सन् - ए, san-e,

a. v.t. to move.

sṇ, aj. moved, moving.

---kipā, n. (-guu) a cinema, a motion picture, a movie.

b. v.t. to try to, to intend to. wṇ chanta dāeta sana. He intended to strike you.

la-sanā, n. politeness, good habit.

---ta-ye, v.t. to treat politely.

---da-ye, v.i. to become polite (lit. to have politeness, syn. ha-sana da-ye).

ha-sanā, n. news, pre-information.

---kā-ye, v.t. to get news or information from.

---bi-ye, v.t. to give news to, to pre-inform, to inform beforehand.

51. सिन् - ए, sine,

a. v.t. to put (of a sari).

lasinā, n. politeness, morality, civilization.

---ken-e, v.t. to treat politely. (lit. show politeness).

---da-ye, v.a. 1/ to have morality. 2/ v.i. to be civilized.

- b. v.t. glean, to collect one by one. māṇṇ-
pini buṭi wā sinā cwana. The mothers are
gleaning paddy from the field.

sinā, n. act of gleaning (of paddy plants).

---jyā, n. the act of transplanting paddy.

---jyā-me, n. (-pu) a song that is sung during
the paddy transplanting season.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to transplant.

52. सेन् - ए, sen-e, v.t. to instruct, to train. jimi dāṇṇu
chanta ākhaa cwaegu sena. My elder brother
trained you to write the alphabet.

sene, n. training.

---kathṇṇ, av. instructively, in an instructive
way.

---kuthi, n. (-guu) a hall for training, a
training hall.

---kane, n. instruction, sound advice.

---kane yā-ye, v.t. to instruct, to give sound
advice.

---bhanṇṇ, av. instructively, in an instructive
way.

53. स्वन् - ए, swan-e,

- a. v.t. to found, to lay a foundation.

- b. v.t. to locate (as of the puṇṇ pots).
gubhāṇṇṇ thāṇṇ swana. The family priest
located the puṇṇ pots (in their proper place)

swanā, n. placing of puḡā pots.

---puḡā, n. (-guu) a great puḡā in which puḡā pots are located properly. (syn. thā puḡā).

54. हन् - ए, han-e,

- a. v.t. to entwine, to thread flowers or beads.

hanā, n. arrangement.

---pahaa, n. (pahala-, -guu) style of arranging.

---pu, n. (-guu) style of arranging.

hanka, av. smoothly, systematically.

- b. v.t. to honour, to respect. kāemastaesq̄ m̄q̄-
baupinta hane māā. Sons must respect their
parents.

hanā, n. honour, respect.

---banā, n. politeness, decency.

be---, n. disrespect, disgrace, dishonour.

la---, n. honour, respect.

hasi, n. politeness, decency.

---basi, n. 1/ honour, respect, 2/ politeness,
decency.

- c. v.i. to entertain, to enjoy a festival, to
celebrate a festival.

55. हिन् - ए, hin-e,

- a. v.t. to stir, to blend, to mix up together.

keh̄ciyā mari chuita chu-c̄ȳ hina. (My)

younger sister mixed flour to make bread.

h̄, n. the act of stirring. Used as a classifier
word that gives countability to the verb's action,
e.g. tat̄q̄ chu-c̄ȳ n̄ h̄ hina. (My) elder sister
stirred the flour twice.

hiṭ, n. (hina-, -D) act of stirring. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action.

b. v.t. to roll up, to cover by winding.

hi, n. (-D) the act of rolling up. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action, e.g. jimi māṭ-yā janī ni hi hina. My mother rolled up the girdle twice.

hiṣā, n. cloth, piece of cloth that is used by a woman for bathing. (syn. pyāksā, pyāsā).

56. हेन्-ए, hen-e, v.i. to be proud, to overestimate. wa
thaṭ kanhae hena jula. He used to be very
proud now-a-days.

heṣu, n. fidgetness.

---da-ye, v.i. to have fidgetness.

---la-ye, v.i. to have fidgetness, to be fidgety.

57. ह्वन्-ए, hwan-e,

a. v.t. to join, to attach.

hwanā, n. a joint.

hwanā, aj. joining.

---gā, n. (-pu) a joined shawl.

hwaṭpu, n. 1/ a manner of joining things.
2/ relationship, affinity.

hwaṣā, n. treaty, agreement. (syn. kuli).

b. v.i. to lead a conjugal life. pitari wa
gyāncā āā tini bāṭlāka hwana kā. Both
Pitari and Gyanca lead a nice conjugal life
just now.

4.2 Irregular imparative form.

58. वन्-ए, wan-e, v.i. to go, to walk. (Imp. 'hṭ').

4.3 Impersonal verbs

59. केन्-ए, ken-e, v.i. to be entangled, to be involved.
60. गन्-ए, gan-e, v.a. to be dried up.
 gaa, aj. dried.
 ---lwae, n. (lwaca-, -guu) T.B., tuberculosis.
 ---si, aj. lean and thin.
 ---si ju-ye, v.i. to become lean and thin.
61. गेन्-ए, gen-e, v.i. to become heavy.
 ge n. (gaa) an anvil. (dim. geçā).
 geṣu, n. weight, heaviness.
 ---da-ye, v.i. to be heavy.
 ---lā-ye, v.i. 1/ to be heavy, to have weight-
 ness. 2/ to have potentiality.
62. चन्-ए, can-e, v.a. to be deteriorated, to wear away, to
 waste away.
 caṣ, n. (cana-, -guu, -D) 1/ the clasp of a
 necklace. 2/ the wire hook on one end of the
 stick used for threading the loom.
 ---ta-ye, v.t. 1/ to attach a clasp. 2/ to joint
 with a swivel.
 la---, n. (la-cana-, -guu) 1/ good manner, mora-
 lity. 2/ civilization.
 bhāe la---, n. (la-cana-, -guu) a grammar. (lit.
 good treatment with a language).
 la-canā, n. (-guu) 1/ morality, good manner.
 2/ civilization, civility.
 ---ta-ye, v.t. to treat politely. (lit. to keep
 morality or civilization).
 ---da-ye, v.a. to have morality or civility.
63. चन्-ए, cwan-e, v.a. to look like, to seem.
64. चिन्-ए, chin-e,

a. v.i. to be easy, to be in comfort.

chinka, av. easily, in a comfortable manner.

b. v.i. to be free from trouble or danger.

65. जेन्-ए, jen-e,

a. v.a. to be uncurled.

jenka, av. in an uncurled manner (to dress hair or comb).

bhajenka, av. totally, completely (to ruin).

b. v.a. to be terminated.

66. ज्वन्-ए, jwan-e, v.i. to be suitable.

jwanka, av. in a suitable manner. (syn. lwaeka).
chimi kehę jwanka wasaa tii saa (Your) younger
sister know how to wear dresses in a suitable
manner.

67. झन्-ए, jhan-e, v.a. to scorch, to burn the surface of
something.

jhanka, av. in a scorching manner.

68. तन्-ए, tan-e, v.i. to be lost.

69. तुन्-ए, tun-e,

a. v.a. for teeth to be weak, to be acidified.

b. v.i. to be swamped (as in a quagmire).

70. तेन्-ए, ten-e, aux. to be about to do something.

71. त्वन्-ए, twan-e, v.i. to absorb, to suck, to be saturated.

twaa, n. sucker.

khā---, n. (twana-) one who is very intent on
hearing what people are saying about something or
someone else. (dim. khā-twaa-cā).

72. थिन्-ए, thin-e, v.t. to butt, to hit.

थेन्-ए , then-e, v.i. to reach, to arrive.

thyaṇ, aj. reached, reaching, arrived.

---lyāā, n. (lyakha-,) the ordinal number. (cf. ḍaṇ lyāā, cardinal number.).

---ma---, av. approximately, about.

दन्-ए , dan-e, v.a. to be or become cheap.

ḍaṇ, aj. cheap.

---banjāā, n.a. (banjāla-) a grocer who sells at a cheap price. (ant. thikaē banjāā).

danka, av. at a cheap price, cheaply.

दुन्-ए , dun-e, v.a. to be collapsed (of a house, wall or piles).

द्वन्-ए dwan-e, v.i. to be mistaken.

dwā, n. a mistake.

---paṇ, n. (pana-, -guu) blame, charge.

---paṇ, bi-ye, v.t. to blame, to charge.

---pu, n. a mistake, a fault.

dwāṇ, n. (dwana-, -guu) a mistake, a fault.

---bi---, n, (dwana-, -guu) an insignificant mistake.

manuutae dwāṇ bidwāṇ jui phu. Any person can make a mistake.

bi-dwāṇ, n. (dwana-, -guu) a mistake, a fault.

धन्-ए dhan-e, v.i. to stand up. (This verb is used only with verbal prefixes).

du-dhāṇ, n. (dhana-) 1/ contentment, 2/ (-guu) capital.

---su, n. (-guu) self-indulgency.

phu-dhāṇ, aj. gratifying.

---ti, n. gratification.

li-dhāṇsā, n. 1/ support, hope, faith. 2/ (-guu) a thing to lean on.

ludhāaka, av. in a satiating manner, satisfactorily.

lu-dhāati, n. contentment, satisfaction.

lu-dhāasu, n. self-indulgence.

78. नन्-ए , nan-e,

a. v.i. to be experienced in doing something.

naḥ, aj. experienced. thwa khā yāe naḥpiṣaḥ jākā hee sii. Only they will know the matter who are experienced at doing it.

b. v.t. to pre-taste, to taste beforehand.

naḥ, aj. tasted beforehand.

---swa-ye, v.t. to pre-taste, to taste beforehand (to find out if something is tasty or not).

79. निन्-ए nin-e,

a. v.a. to be good for health.

niḥ, aj. pure, uncorrupted, fit for.

---baji, n. (-pu) a special oblation to a deity (lit. pure beaten rice); (var. nii baji).

b. v.i. to be suitable, to be appropriate.

80. नुन्-ए , nun-e,

a. v.i. to be satiated, to be surfeited.

nunka, av. in a surfeiting manner.

b. v.i. to be tired of eating the same food every day. ji lāḥ nune hee dhunkala. I have been tired of eating meat.

81. नेन्-ए , nen-e, v.i. to be extended or spread in all directions.

nenka, av. in all directions, every where, throughout.

82. न्हन्-ए nhan-e,

- a. v.i. to be thrown back (of heredity).
- b. v.i. to be decayed, to be annihilated, to be deteriorated.

nhanka, av. completely (to be ruined) simāta
nhanaka hee sinā wana. The trees were completely
annihilated.

83. न्हेन्-ए, nhen-e, to be contained in, to be filled in
properly. uli machi wā tepae nhena lā ? Will
so much paddy go into (lit. be contained in) the
storage pot ?

84. पुन्-ए, pun-e,

- a. v.a. to be stuck to, to be glued to.

kwa-pyy, aj. burned (of food), (lit. stuck on
the surface of a cooking pot).

---jā, n. scorched (cooked) rice.

---jyā, n. (-guu) a very bad business.

---na, n. a pungent smell of scorching from baked
bread or cooked items.

- b. v.a. to be inflicted with contagious disease.
- c. v.a. to be possessed by an evil spirit.

85. प्वन्-ए, pwan-e, v.a. to be empty, to be discharged.

pwaṇ, aj. empty.

---nugaa, l/n.a. (nugala-) an empty-minded person.

2/ n. (-guu) unconscious mind. (syn. dyaṇ nugaa.).

86. बन्-ए, ban-e, v.i. to become senseless, to go into a
fainting fit.

87. बेन्-ए, ben-e,

- a. v.i. to be purified (of birth or death
impurity).

byāṣa, aj. purified.

---duru, n. the first milk which a cow produces after giving birth to a calf.

---dhau, n. (dhali-, -gaa) the yoghurt made of the first milk a cow produces after giving birth to a calf.

b. v.i. to be untwisted.

c. v.a. for a problem to be ended.

88. भिन्-ए, bhin, v.a. to be mended, to be repaired.

bhinka, av. nicely.

bhij, aj. repaired or mended.

---dabuu, n. (dabuli-, -guu) a wellconstructed platform. Bhij dabulii pyākhaṣa hui sakasyāṣa nhyāā. Everybody wants to do work that is gratifying (lit. Everybody wants to dance on a well prepared platform).

89. मन्-ए, man-e, v.a. to swell, to puff up.

lumanka, av. with a remembrance.

lu-manti, (-guu) memory, recollection.

lwaa-manti, n. forgetfulness.

90. मिन्-ए, min-e, v.i. to be felt. (used only with prefix).

jhu-mij, n. (mina-) unconsciousness.

---yen-e, v.i. to go or walk unconsciously. (lit. to bring by the unconsciousness).

91. म्हन्-ए, mhan-e, v.i. to dream. wayā gyākka mhana. He had a very dreadful dream (lit. He dreamt dreadfully).

mhaṣa, n. a dream.

mhagsa, n. a dream.

---e, mhan-e, v.i. to dream.

danā---, n. a day dream, an illusion.

denā---, n. a dream (lit. a real dream, i.e. a dream while sleeping).

chəq̃ athe yāi dhakāā lā jīj denā mhagsae nəq̃
makhəq̃. I never thought that you would betray
me in such a way (lit. I never dreamt in my real
dreams that you would also act that way).

92. येन्-ए , yen-e, v.i. to be percolated, to be decanted.

93. लेन्-ए , len-e,

a. v.i. to remain.

lyəq̃, aj. remaining.

---pu, n. (-guu,-ta) remaining, something that
remains.

---pu---, aj. remaining.

b. v.i. to be saved for a later occasion.

lyəq̃, aj. surplus, being surplus.

---pu, n. (-guu,-ta) surplus.

94. ल्ह्वन्-ए , lhwan-e, v.i. to become fat, to tallow.

lhwaq̃, aj. fat, corpulent.

---pā, n.a. a fat person.

---bā, n.a. a fat person.

95. वन्-ए , wan-e,

a. v.a. to run (of colour), to fade.

wəsi, aj. stale, not new, not fresh. (syn.
bāsi; ant. chasi, thwasi).

---bə, n. a floor which not been swept in the
morning (lit. a stale floor).

---bə pu-ye, v.t. to sweep (a stale floor) in
the morning.

b. v.i. to die. bhai-ya bwa naa wana ha ! It
is said that Bhai's father also died.

wəq̃, aj. dead, deceased. wəppinta lumankāā
khwayāā juyəq̃ chu yāe. There is no meaning in
weeping over deceased person.

96. **सेन्-ए**, sen-e, v.i. to be destroyed, to go bad. wa
macāyā bāni ṇaṇ sena kā āā lā. His character has
deteriorated (lit. His habit has also go bad now).

syāṇ, aj. destroyed.

---kaami, n.a. a carpenter who is an initial learner.

---kulu, aj. destroyed, decayed.

---khwāā, n.a. (khwala-) a defaced person.

---bā, n.a. a defaced person.

97. **हन्-ए**, han-e, v.i. to be done or performed smoothly and systematically.

hanka, av. smoothly and systematically.

katha-haṇ, av. gradually, smoothly.

---hanka, av. gradually, smoothly, and systematically. jyā katha-haṇ hanka yā ! Do the work smoothly and systematically !

kathaṇ-hanka, av. gradually, smoothly and systematically.

4.4 Verbs lacking 'K' causative form

98. **गन्-ए**, gan-e, v.a. to be bored, to be perforated. (This verb is used only with verbal prefixes such as:-
Pwāā gan-e, to be bored, hwa gan-e, to be bored;
SK=khan-e.)

hwa-gaṇ, aj. bored.

---tapuli, n.a. a villager, one who is come from the hill-side.

99. **चन्-ए**, cwan-e,

a. v.i. to sit, to occupy a seat. (sk=ta-ye).

cwaśā, n. 1/ (-guu) a seat. 2/ manner of sitting.

cwaṇ, n. manner of sitting.

b. v.i. to stay, (sk=ta-ye).

cwāpu, n. staying, manner of staying.

100. दन्-ए, dan-e,

a. v.i. to get up. (sk=than-e).

dāṭ, aj. awakened, attentive, watchful.

---nugaa, n. (gala-, -guu) conscious mind. (syn.

kāṭ ugaa, cāā nugaa; ant. dyaṭ nugaa).

danā, n. act of awakening, awakening.

---mhagsa, n. a day dream, illusion.

b. v.i. to stand up. (sk= than-e).

101. धिन्-ए, dhin-e, v.t. to intend, to force, to pressure
(someone to buy something). pasalyāṭ kāpaa dhina
tara jīṭ nyā hee ma nyānā. The shopkeeper pres-
sured me to buy cloth, but I did not.

102. वन्-ए wan-e, v.i. to go bad. wa misā-yā bāni nāṭ wana
khanii. That lady has deteriorated (lit. that
lady's habit has also go bad).

4.5 'Y=K' type of verbs

103. खन्-ए, khan-e, v.t. to see. wāṭ chanta knana (or khankala)
He saw you.

khāṭ, aj. seen.

pyā---, n. (khana-, -pu) 1/ a drama, a play.

2/ (-guu) dance.

pyā---ken-e, v.t. to play a drama. (lit. show a
drama).

pyā---dhyācuu. n. (culi-, -guu) dramatic irony.

pyā---misā, n.a. the actress in a play.

pyā---mugaa, n.a. (mugala-) the actor in a play.

pyā---mwaa, n.a. (mwala-) the actor in a play.

pyā---hul-e, v.i. to dance.

bā---, n. (khana-, -pu) 1/ a story. 2/ (-guu) history (lit. half seen).

nwa-khanka, av. in an impressive way, completely, thoroughly. (to say, to tell, to inform, to explain).

104. धुन्-ए, dhun-e, v.i. to be finished, to be ended.

dhuy, aj. finished.

---suy, av. just after having finished something.
nakhaa dhuy suy jike dhebā madae naa phu. I may not have any money just after having finished a major festival.

105. येन्-ए, yen-e,

a. v.t. to bring with.

b. v.t. to warp a loom.

yaa, n. (yena-, -gaa) a spinning wheel.

---khwāā, n. (khwala-, -guu) a crank. (dim. yaa khwāā -cā).

---phelu, n. (-gaa) a large reel on a stand used for untangling and winding up thread for laying out.

c. v.t./v.i. to resound.

yaa, n. 1/ the sound of a drum correctly beaten. 2/ the reverberation of a sound.

---kā-ye, v.t. to examine the sound of a drum (to see it is correct or not).

---wa-ye, v.i. 1/ to resound. 2/ to produce correct sound (as of a drum).

5. CLASS II PRINCIPAL VERBS

with morphophonemically /y/ ending and their verbal formations.

5.1 Regular verbs

106. उ-ये, u-ye,

a. v.t. to bake (bricks, earthen pots).

b. v.t. to cremate. (cf. mu-ye, for the cremation fire of a deceased person to burn out).

107. कि-ये, ki-ye, v.t. to obstruct (as from light).

ki, n. act of obstructing, an obstruction.

gāq---, n. eclipse. (lit. obstructed from the sky).

gāq--- phwan-e, v.t. To ask for something (by the sweepers) during the eclipse.

108. कु-ये, ku-ye,

a. v.i. to get warm.

b. v t. to harvest millet by cutting off the heads and leaving the stalks standing.

109. क्वा-ये, kwa-ye,

a. v.t. to strike,

b. v.t. to deceive, to cheat. Syāmaṣa macāyāta kwāta. Syam cheated a child.

kwāsiṣ, n.a. (kwāsina-) 1/ a deceiver, 2/ a profiteer.

---gulu, n.a. 1/ a cheater, a deceiver. 2/ a profiteer.

110. खा-ये, khā-ye,

a. v.i. to tremble, to throb, wa macāyā mha khāta. That child's body trembled.

khā, n. trembling.

bhwa---, n. earthquake (lit. trembling of the earth).

bhwa---dyaa, n. (dewa-) earthquake (lit. god of the earthquake).

bhwa---bwa-ye, v.a. for there to have been an earthquake.

bhwa---ekaami, n.a. an unskilled carpenter (lit. earthquake carpenter, i.e. carpenter who took carpentry as an occupation after the earthquake of 1997 Bikram era when there was a great demand for carpenters).

bhwa---e bwa-ye, v.a. for there to have been an earthquake.

b. v.t. to pick, to pluck (of flower. Krt., fruit. Ktm.). bhincāā āmāsi khāta.

c. v.t. to collect, to accumulate.

111. खु - ये, khu-ye, v.i. to tear, to rend.

112. ख्या - ये, khyā-ye,

a. v.t. to terrify, to impress with fear.

khyā, n. threatening.

---cwaa, n. (cwala-, -guu) fright, threatening.

---cwaa bi-ye, v.t. to threaten.

---pu, n. threatening.

lwāpu ---pu, n. dispute, disorder.

b. v.t. to drive away. jīī sā khyānā. I drove away a cow.

113. ख्वा - ये, khwā-ye,

a. v.t. to make glow (of fire).

b. v.t. to thrash, to hit on the head with the fist.

c. v.t. to elbow, to push with the elbow.

114. ग्या - ये, gyā-ye, v.i. to be afraid, to have fear of. ji
lā cha khanāā gyāta kā. I was afraid of you.

gyākka, av. fearfully, dreadfully.

gyānā, n. fear, fright.

---pu, aj. terrible, fearful.

---pu-ye, v.a. to become fearful.

---bhāe, n. (bhāsa-, -guu) 1/ good manners, respect. 2/ sense of fear. 3/ discipline (lit. fear language).

gyāā, aj. fearful, frightened.

---bhāe, n. (bhāsa-, -guu) 1/ sense of fear. 2/ respect, good manners. 3/ discipline. (lit. fear language).

---lwae, n. (lwaca-, -guu) nervous disease (lit. disease of fear).

---lwae bu-ye, v.i. to be affected with nervous disease.

---lwacāa ka-ye, v.i. to be affected with nervous disease. (lit. to be beaten down by such a disease).

---suu, n. (suli-,) fear, fearfulness.

115. ग्वा - ये, gwā-ye, v.t. to venture, to brave.

nhe-gwānā, n. venture, courage.

nhe-gwāpu, n. venture, courage; boldness, bravery.

nhe-gwāsu, n. venture, courage, boldness, bravery.

116. घा - ये, ghā-ye,

a. v.t. to join, to link. māṇyā parsii nephā
ghāta. Mother sewed (lit. joined) a border on
her sari.

ghāsā, n. relish, sauce.

lwasā---, n. relish, sauce.

b. v.t. to join to.

ghā, n. the act of joining.

---ghaa, n. (ghala-, -guu) a piece of cloth hung on a child's dress.

---ghaa ju-ye, v.i. to become an unnecessary burden.

117. घ्या - ये, ghyā-ye, v.t. to speak ironically. tatāā kehecita ghyāta. The elder sister spoke ironically to her younger sister.

ghyācuu, n. (ghyāculi-, -guu) irony, sarcasm, a sarcastic comment (syn. dhyācuu).

---nak-e, v.t. to taunt (lit. to feed irony).

---pha-ye, v.t. to receive irony from.

---bi-ye, v.t. to taunt. (lit. to give irony).

118. घ्वा - ये, ghwā-ye, v.t. to push.

ghwāsā, n. 1/ help. 2/ a trickle of water which is a source of irrigation for high fields.

ghwāsu, n. 1/ help. 2/ a trickle of water which is a source of irrigation for high fields.

119. चा - ये, cā-ye, v.t. to cut, to clip, to chip.

cā, n. act of cutting

---pāā, n. (pāta-) a cut piece of cloth or wood.

---pu, n. a cut piece of cloth or wood.

120. चि - ये, ci-ye,

a. v.t. to control, to check.

b. v.t. to bind, to tie up.

ci, n. the act of binding.

---kā, n. (-pu) a ribbon, a lace.

sq---kā, n. (-pu) a ribbon, a lace. (lit a thread for binding the hair).

ṣa---kā swāṇ, n. (swana-, -phwana, cassia. (lit. lace like flower).

---khi, n. (-pu) 1/ a tape. (syn. putu). 2/ a ribbon, a lace. (syn. ṣa-cikā).

lākāṇ---khi, n. (-pu) a shoe-string.

surwāā---khi, n. (-pu) a string for trousers.

cisā, n. (pu) 1/ a tape. 2/ a lace, a ribbon. 3/ a thing to tie up something.

dhacika, av. in a vulgar manner. (to exhibit, show).

121. चु-ये, cu-ye, v.t. to husk in a wooden husking machine.

cunā, aj. husked.

---jāki, n. (-gaa) well husked rice. A proverb such as: "Phwanā-yā cunā jāki". A beggar who prefers well husked rice.

22. च्या-ये, cyā-ye, v.t. to shake a winnowing tray at angle (so as to separate smaller and bigger grains).

cyāsā, n. (-pāā) a winnowing tray with small holes in the middle of it so that it acts as a sieve.

---cyā-ye, v.t. to winnow with such a tray.

23. च्वा-ये cwā-ye,

- a. v.t. to make an improper profit. chimi kijāṇ lā nyāānā dhebā cwāta kā pasaa wṇ balae. Your younger brother took an improper profit of twenty paisa (from me) when shopping (i.e. he overcharged me 20 paisa).

cwāsijj, n.a. (cwāsina-) profiteer, one who profits illegally.

---gulu, n.a. profiteer.

---dyaa, n.a. (dewa-) profiteer.

- b. v.t. to beat, to hit on the head with the fist.

- c. v.t. to smite.

124. छा-ये, chā-ye,

- a. v.t. to sharpen the teeth of a saw.
- b. v.t. to prune.

125. छि-ये, chi-ye,

- a. v.t. to step across a river, to step.
- b. v.t. to dye.
- chipā, n.a. an occupational cast of dyers.
- jyā, n. (-guu) dyeing, work of dyeing.
- c. v.t. to make bricks, to make pots.
- d. v.t. to outfit, to ascertain the correct size for a garment.
- e. v.t. to lay bricks in going or covering inward.

chi, n. (-D) act of laying bricks (going inward) also used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. da-kaamij ni chi appā chita. The bricklayer laid bricks twice going inward.

126. चु-ये, chu-ye,

- a. v.t. to bake, to broil.
- b. v.t. to season with spice.
- chusā, n. (-ta) condiment, spice.
- chu-ye, v.t. to season with spice.
- c. v.t. to begin, to start. waa jya chuta. He began work.

chunā, n. a start, an attempt.

---khā, n. (-guu) a proverb.

nhe---, n. 1/ a preface, forward, introduction.
2/ a preliminary discourse, a suggestion. 3/ (-guu) a proposal, motion.

li---, n. (guu) 1/ remembrance, memory. 2/ memorandum, a reminder.

- d. v.t. to set, to place (as a flower or flower-shaped ornament on the braid or plaited hair)
mhyāeyā sapalae swāq̄ chuta. My daughter placed a flower on her plaited hair.
- e. v.t. to fit (of door leaf). kaamij̄ lukhāe khāpā cha ju chuta. A carpenter fitted the door leaf on the gate.

127. **च्या-ये**, chyā-ye,

- a. v.t. to mix up, to add to. sāpuu-naq̄ durui laa chyāta. The cowherd mixed water into the milk.

chyāsā, n. a thing to be added.

---chyā-ye, v.t. to mix up, to adulterate. (syn. misāā yā-ye).

nhe-chyā, n. antedate, the early part of a season.

li-chyā, n. 1/ past date, just after a season. 2/ adjournment.

- b. v.t. to beat, to hit on the head with the fist, to strike.

chyā, n. act of beating, striking.

--- --- yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to hit on the head repeatedly. 2/ to rebuke vehemently and excessively. (syn. khwā khwā tyā-ye, tyā tyā yā-ye).

nugaa--- ---ju-ye, v.i. 1/ to be extremely sorry. 2/ to be envious, to have a grudge.

128. **जा-ये**, jā-ye,

- a. v.t. to plead for, to side with.
- b. v.i. to be friend with.

129. ज्या - ये, jyā-ye, v.t. to originate, to create.

jyā, n. 1/ creation. 2/ (-guu) work, creative business.

---khṇ, n. an important work, a great business, a duty.

---khṇ, n.a. a lazy person (lit. a work thief).

---khu-ye, v.i. to be lazy (lit. to steal work).

---thakī, n.a. (kina-) a lazy woman.

---baa, n. (bala-, -pu-, -thu-, -guu) tools, implements. (var. jyābhaa).

---bwa-ye, v.t. to command someone to do the work.

---bhaa, n. (bhāla-, -pu-, -thu-, -guu) tools implements. (var. jyā baa).

---mi, n.a. a worker, one who labours for wages, a day labourer. (cf. jhyāmi, one who assists a butcher in cutting and flaying a carcass.)

---yā-ye, v.t. to work.

---lā, n. (-guu) wages, remuneration.

---lā---mi, n.a. one who labours for wages, a day labourer.

---wan-e, v.i. to go to work.

---wa-ye, v.i. to go to work (lit. to come to work).

---saa, n. (sala-, -guu) a workshop, a factory.

---saa---, n. the work or art of a mith, smithery, smithy.

cwa---, n. (-guu) 1/ writing. 2/ the art of painting. 3/ sweeping, act of sweeping.

na---, n. eating.

lā---, n. (-guu) a hobby.

syā---, n. 1/ killing. 2/ eating a feast, feasting.

jyānā, aj. adopted, accepted, artificial.

---kāe, n.h. (kāya-) an adopted son.

---macā, n.a. an adopted child.

---mhyāe, n.h. (mhyāca-) an adopted daughter.

130. ता-ये, tā-ye,

a. v.t. to cut into.

b. v.t. to fix a nail, to nail.

c. v.t. to serve cooked rice (on the plate).

131. ति-ये, ti-ye,

a. v.t. to shut the door.

b. v.t. to fluff up cotton.

c. v.t. to help (someone) to get paper kite flying.
sāṇṇu kijā-yā bhutimāli tita. Sānu helped (his)
younger brother to get paper kite flying.

132. त्या-ये, tyā-ye,

a. v.t. to borrow, to get as a loan. jīj chanke
jhirkā tyānā. I borrowed ten rupees from you.

tyāsā, n. a loan.

---kā-ye, v.t. to borrow, to get as a loan.

---pul-e, v.t. 1/ to pay off, to pay back. 2/ to
show gratitude.

---bi-ye, v.t. to lend (lit. to give a loan).

tyāe, n. a loan.

---kā-ye, v.t. to borrow, to get as a loan.

---bi-ye, v.t. to lend.

b. v.t. to chop up (of meat).

tyā, n. act of chopping.

--- ---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to chop up repeatedly and
excessively. 2/ to rebuke vehemently and exces-
sively. (syn. khwā khwā tyā-ye).

--- ---khwā khwā yā-ye, v.t. to rebuke vehemently and excessively.

khwā khwā --- --- yā-ye, v.t. to rebuke vehemently and excessively. (syn. chyā chyā kwā kwā yā-ye).

133. था -ये, thā-ye,

a. v.t. to rob, to brush.

thāsā, n. (guu, -phi) a brush.

---thakuu, n. (thakuti, -, -phi) a hard brush, a weaver's brush.

---dā-ye, v.t. 1/ to cheat. 2/ to hit on the head. 3/ to snatch away, to take by force. (syn. jhātā dā-ye).

b. v.i. to stand still.

thā, n. a stop, a stopping (place).

cae di---, n. climax.

di---, n. a stopping place, a stopping point.

li-di---, n. anticlimax. (see. 'di-ye' to stop).

c. v.t. to sieve.

d. v.t. to churn, to agitate in a churn.

thāsā, n. (-pu) a churn, a churning stick.

e. v.t. to print, to impress with a seal; to cause to print.

thā, n. print.

---kuu, n. (kuti-, -guu) a printing press.

thāsā, n. (-guu) a wooden block, a block for printing.

---kuu, n. (kuti-, -guu, -gaa) a printing press.

f. v.t. to play a musical instrument.

thāpu, n. (-guu) a style of playing a musical instrument, mode of playing a musical instrument.

g. v.t. to weave, to knit.

thā, n. (-D) weaving.

---jyā, n. weaving, the work of weaving, the activity of weaving (lit. weaving work).

---jyā kuu, n. (kuthi-, -guu) a place where weaving machine is placed.

---jyā kuthi, n. (-guu) a place where a weaving machine is placed.

---jyā thā-ye, v.t. to weave, to knit.

---jyā degāā, n. (degala-, -gaa) that portion of the warp thread which is rolled up out of the way on a hand loom.

---jyā nhu-ye, v.t. to finish weaving.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to weave, to do the work of weaving.

---jyā yen-e, v.t. 1/ to spin (thread). 2/ to lay thread for a loom.

---jyā hā-ye, v.t. to weave.

134. थि-ये, thi-ye, v.t. to pour out (from one vessel to another).

thisā, n. a vessel for pouring out.

---thala, n. (-gaa) a vessel for pouring out.

thisāā, n. (thisala-,) the act of pouring out.

---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to pour out (from one vessel to another). 2/ to taste.

135. था-ये, thyā-ye, v.t. to fold up, to crease. keḥeyā wasaa thyānā cwana. (Your) younger sister is folding up (her) clothes.

thyā, n. fold.

---ta-ye, v.t. to fold, to crease.

---lā-ye, v.a. for income to meet expenditure (used only in the negative sense). kalāāmha hwaerāq̄ juugulij̄ Syām-yā nhyākwa kamāe yāā s̄q̄ thyā ma lāā.

Because his wife is a spendthrift, whatever Syām earns, it dose not meet his expenditure. (syn. hasi lā-ye, hasu lā-ye, thyāsu lā-ye).

---saphuu, n. (saphuti-, -guu) a book arranged in folds like an accordian; an old type of Nepali folded book.

saphuu---, n. (-guu) same as above.

thyāsā, n. folding, a fold, a crease.

---ta-ye, v.t. to crease.

---da-ye, v.a. to have a fold or crease.

---saphuu, n. (saphuti-, -guu) a book arranged in folds like an accordian, an old type of Nepali folded book.

thyāsu, n. folding, a fold, a crease.

---ta-ye, v.t. to crease (lit. to put folds).

---da-ye, v.a. to have a fold or crease.

---lā-ye, v.a. for income to meet expenditure (used only in the negative sense).

136. थ्वा -ये, thwā-ye,

a. v.t. to kick.

b. v.t. to spoil personal business, trade or relationship.

137. दा-ये, dā-ye,

a. v.t. to ascertain to proper size for making a garment.

b. v.t. to measure, pasalyāā kāpaa dāta. A shop-keeper measured cloth.

dā, n. act of measuring, used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action.
dangwaatasē ni dā bu dāta. The surveyers measured the land twice.

c. v.t. to measure by means of a measuring pot.

dāpu, n. the measuring (with a pot).

---kā-ye, v.t. to take something as commission
(for measuring grains).

dāpuu, n. (dāputi-, li-, -gaa) 1/ standard measuring
pot. 2/ (-guu) a standard measuring rod. 3/ a
profit taken for filling a measuring pot, a wage
for filling a measuring pot.

dāsu, n. measurement.

---khipaa, n. (pata-, -pu) a rope or a chain for
measuring a plot of land.

138. दि -ये, di-ye, v.t. to stop. jyāmita jyāṇ dita. The
day-labourer stopped working.

dī, n. stopping, a stop.

---thā, n. a stopping place.

cae---thā, n. climax. (lit. top most stopping
place).

li---thā, n. anticlimax.

---si, n. equator.

cikulā---si, n. 1/ the end of the sun's course
south of the equator. 2/ a winter festival which
is celebrated on the occasion of the end of the
sun's southward journey. (syn. cikulāsi pujā).

tāplā---si,

tāllā---si, n. 1/ the end of the sun's northward
journey. 2/ a festival which is celebrated at the
end of the sun's northward journey. (syn. tāplā si
pujā, tāllā si pujā).

---si pujā, n. a festival which is celebrated at
the end of the sun's northward journey or southward
journey.

---pu, n. (-guu) 1/ a resting place, a halting
place. 2/ a short station.

che---, n. (-guu) ground floor. (lit. a place
where a house rests).

disāā, n. a station, a terminal.

---yā-ye, v.t. to refresh with light refreshment on
the way home returning from a picnic place.

139. **दा-ये**, dyā-ye, v.i. to bear a loss.

dyāpuu, n. (puti-,li-) a loss, deficiency.

---cwan-e, v.i. to bear a loss for a community purpose. (syn. dyāpaa cwan-e).

140. **ध्या-ये**, dhyā-ye, v.t. to taunt, to speak sarcastically.
chimi pāsāqā nāpaa chanta dhyāta. Even your friend taunted you.

dhyācuu, n. (culi-,guu) irony, sarcasm.

---nak-e, v.t. to taunt (lit. to feed sarcasm).

---pha-ye, v.t. to receive irony from.

---bi-ye, v.t. to taunt, to speak sarcastically (lit. to give irony to).

pyākhaa---, n. dramatic irony.

141. **ध्वा - ये**, dhwā-ye,

a. v.t. to stamp, to imprint.

b. v.t. to print

dhwā, n. printing. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. waa jigu nāqā presae ni dhwā dhwāta. He printed my name twice with the printing press.

dhwāsā, n. 1/ a block of fixed image used for printing or imprinting. 2/ (-gaa) a stamp.

142. **नि-ये**, ni-ye,

a. v.t. to grind, to triturate.

b. v.t. to count, to enumerate.

ni, n. counting.

---jyā, n. counting, work of counting.

c. v.t. to consider, to take into account.

143. **न्या - ये**, nyā-ye,

a. v.t. to buy, to purchase.

nyāe, n. buying, purchasing.

---mii, n. selling and buying business.

---mii yā-ye, v.t. to trade, to market, to buy and sell in the market.

b. v.t. to bite, to cut with the teeth, to sting.

c. v.i. to go on foot.

nyāsi, stepping, walking.

---kā-ye, v.i. to flirt, to trifle.

---cā-ye, v.i. to flirt, to trifle.

---ju-ye, v.i. to walk, to take a step.

---wan-e, v.i. to go on foot.

d. v.t. to trample.

144. न्वा - ये ,nwā-ye,

a. v.t. to rebuke, to reproach, to instruct.

nwā, n. rebuking, a reproach.

---khṛ, n. (-guu) a sound advice, an instruction (lit. reproaching talk).

nwāpu, n. (-guu) advice, admonition.

nwāsu, n. (-guu) advice, admonition.

b. v.i. to be enticed by, to be attracted to (as of a baby).

nwāsā, n.a. a baby with of whom its parents are enamoured.

---macā, n.a. a baby with of whom its parents are enamoured. Māyā-cita cha mha nwāsā macā data ki cnyṛ hee mwāā. Māyā needs nothing more if she has a baby (of whom she is enamoured).

145. पा - ये ,pā-ye,

a. v.t. to paint in colour.

pā, n. a painting, used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. pūṇṇaṇ jhyālae rang ni pā pāta. The painter painted the window twice.

- b. v.t. to sun, to expose to the sun. sakasyāṇ lāebhui wā pāta. All the people sunned paddy in the courtyard.

pā, n. sunning; used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. Māyā wā ni pā pāta. Mother sunned the paddy twice.

pāsā, n. a mat for sunning grains.

---cak-kank-e, v.t. to spread out a mat for sunning grains.

---ta-ye, v.t. to spread out a mat for sunning grains.

---lā-ye, v.t. to spread out a mat for sunning grains.

- c. v.t. to put oil on.

pā, n. oiling, used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. kehēcīyā mhae ni pā cikṇa pāta. (My) younger sister rubbed (herself) with oil twice.

- d. v.t. to gamble, to bet at a game of chance.

pā, n. act of wagering, a bet.

---juwāā, n.a. (wala-) a gambler, one who likes to bet in gambling. (cf. hwā juwāā, a gambler, one who likes to throw the dice).

146. पि - ये ,pi-ye, v.t. to plant, to transplant.

pi, n. planting, transplanting.

---cā, n. the field where something is planted or sown.

---jyā, n. (-guu) planting, sowing.

147. पु - ये ,pu-ye, v.t. to sweep, to swab.

148. प्या - ये, pyā-ye, v.t. to dress the hair with oil. keḥyā
sā pyāta. (My) younger sister dressed the hair
with oil.

pyā, n. act of dressing. (the hair with oil).

---khāṣ, n. 1/ (khana-, -pu) drama, a play. 2/
(khana-, -guu) dance.

---khāṣ ken-e, v.t. to play a drama.

---khāṣ dhyācuu, n. (culi-, -guu) dramatic irony,
satire.

---khāṣ misā, n.a. the actress in a play.

---khāṣ mugaa, n.a. (mugala-) the actor in a play.

---khāṣ mwaa, n.a. (mwala-) the actor in a play.

---khāṣ hul-e, v.i. to dance.

chadhāā ---khāṣ, n. (khana-, -pu) a one act play.

puu-dhāā---khāṣ, n. a full play.

me ----khāṣ, n. (-pu) opera.

149. फा - ये, phā-ye,

a. v.i. to evacuate the bowels, to defecate.

phāka, n. dysentery.

---lwae, n. (lwaca-, -guu) cholera.

lhwaka--- n. cholera.

lhwaka---lwae, n. (lwaca-, -guu) cholera.

b. v.i. to piss, to urinate.

150. फि - ये, phi-ye,

a. v.t. to put on (of coat, shirt, skirt).

b. v.t. to pickle, to preserve in pickles.

c. v.t. to preserve in yoghurt or curd.

d. v.i. to control (forcibly), to hold in check
(of one self).

151. **फ्या - ये**, phyā-ye,

- a. v.t. to sacrifice, to vow. māmaṣa ajimā-yāta
kisalīi phyāta. Mother vowed to offer a
'kisalīi' (an earthen wine cup with rice) to
Harati Mata.

phyāsā, (-guu) a promise, volition, determination
---ta-ye, v.t. to determine to perform a great
religious activity.

---bi-ye, v.t. to promise, to give word.

phyāsu, n. (-guu) a promisory vow, volition.

- b. v.t. to separate things for a special purpose.

152. **फ्वा - ये**, phwā-ye, v.t. to dislocate, to displace (by
pushing with force).

153. **बवा - ये**, bwā-ye, v.i. to run quickly.

bwāka, av. in a running manner, quickly. bwaka hū!
Run quickly! (lit. go in a running manner).

154. **भ्या - ये**, bhyā-ye, v.t. to keep in the pocket or on the body.

155. **मवा - ये**, mwā-ye, v.i. to live, to subsist, wa mwāta, He
subsists.

mwāpu, living process.

---lā-ye, v.i. to have good life, to lead a good
life (lit. be in living process).

mwāsā, n. livelihood.

---da-ye, v.i. to have a good life.

mwāsu, n. life, existence.

156. **या - ये**, yā-ye, v.t. to do, to perform. mhyacaa naa che-jya
yata ka. (My) daughter also did domestic work.

yāā, n. (yāta-, -D) 1/ execution. 2/ an activity
of a jātrā festival.

---nyā-ye, v.t. to be completed (of a chariot festival's rout for a given day).

yāpu, n. method of doing or working.

yāsu, n. verb (gramt.).

---chelā, n. the usage of a verb (gramt.).

bā---, n. an auxiliary verb.

mā---, n. root verb, principal verb, verbal stem.

157. ला - ये, lā-ye,

a. v.t. to snatch (as a bird, fish).

b. v.t. to prepare a bed, to spread out a bed, mat or carpet.

lāsā, n. (-paa) a bed, a mattress or mat upon which one sleeps.

---lā-ye, v.t. to spread a bed, mat or mattress.

lāe, n. (-gun, agent. lāeṇaṇ, loc. lāe-lae) capital. (dim. lāecā.).

---ta-ye, v.t. to invest.

---lā-ye, v.t. to invest (lit. spread out capital).

---swāk-e, v.t. 1/ invest. 2/ to trade smoothly.

---swā-ye, v.a. for a business or trade to go smoothly (lit. to adjoin the capital).

158. लि - ये, li-ye,

a. v.t. to run after.

b. v.t. to uproot, to displant.

c. v.i. to side with, to be on the same side as to take the part of.

159. लु - ये, lu-ye, v.t. to sprout, to pour out (of liquid).

jimi keḥeṇaṇ bhvajae aelāṇ luta. My younger sister served the liquor at the great feast.

lukāā, n. a. (kāla-) a woman who serves beer or liquor at the guthi feast.

---bwa, n. (-D) a plate of food served up and kept for the lukaa woman. (syn. lachimi bwa).

---misā, n.a. a woman who serves beer or liquor at the great feast.

160. ल्वा -ये, lwā-ye,

a. v.t. to dispute, to quarrel.

lwapu, n. a dispute, quarrel.

b. v.t. to fight.

lwāpu, fight, war.

---khicā, n.a. a quarrel some person. (lit. a fighting dog).

---tha-ye, v.t. to pick a quarrel.

---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to fight. 2/ to pick a quarrel. 3/ to attack first, to be the aggressor.

---hyaa, n.a. (hela-) warmonger.

du---, n. the cold war (lit. an inward fighting).

pi---, n. a declared war (lit. an outward fighting).

lwāsij, n.a. (sina-) a disputer, an aggressor.

---gulu, n.a. a disputer, an aggressor.

161. ल्हा -ये, lhā-ye,

a. v.t. to converse, to speak, to greet. wāq
jitaā khā lhāta. He greeted me.

lhā, n. act or manner of conversing, speaking; greeting.

khā---, n. conversation.

khā---ba---, n. 1/ (-guu) conversation. 2/ greeting. (syn. nata-suta). 3/ dialogue. 4/ consultation, mutual understanding. tataa dhangu jyā-kha yāeta thakālīpī lise khālhā balhā dae māl. There should be a consultation of elders to carry out important work.

ba---, n. conversation.

ba---yā-ye, v.t. to converse, to speak; to greet.

bu---, n. 1/ knowledge. 2/ sensibility. 3/ sound advice.

bu---da-ye, 1/ v.i. to have sensibility. 2/ v.t. to give advice to.

bu---bi-ye, v.t. to give advice to, to advise.

bu---ya-ye, v.t. to take advice, to counsel.

lhāpu, n. a conversation, speaking; greeting.

khapu---, n. a consultation, mutual understanding.

b. v.t. to contribute, to pay a share.

lhā, n. contribution.

---pāṇ, n. (pana-,-guu) contribution, a share.
(syn. lhāsā).

---pāṇ lhā-ye, v.t. to contribute. to pay a share.

lhāsā, n. contribution. (syn. lhāpāṇ).

---ta-ye, v.t. to contribute, to pay a share.

---bi-ye, v.t. to contribute.

---lhā-ye, v.t. to contribute, to pay a share.

c. v.t. to make straight, to straighten (as of a bent spindle on a spinning wheel). (cf. gu-ye, for a spindle of a spinning wheel to be bent).

162. वा-ये, wā-ye,

a. v.t. to order, to impose, to command.

b. v.t. to waste. wāṇ baji wāta. He wasted beaten rice.

wāpu, n. wastage.

wāpuu, (wāputi-) wastage.

wāsij, n.a. one who wastes food excessively.

- c. v.t. to use, to apply, to act upon. wāṣa lhāā wāta. He struck with the hand (lit. He used his hand). Syām-yā sā wāta. Syām ploughed (lit. Syam used cow).

wāā, aj. used, applied.

gha---, n.a. (wala-) 1/ an owner of a water mill.
2/ a driver.

na---kipā, n. (-guu) cinema (lit. speaking picture).
(syn. haa kipa).

wāsā, n. a plough. (syn. Sau).

---wā-ye, v.t. to plough (syn. sā wā-ye, Sau wā-ye)

- d. v.t. to throw away.

- e. v.t. to ward off an evil spirit.

163. सि-ये, si-ye, v.t. to put on a sari.

gha-si, n. embrace (child talk).

---yā-ye, v.t. to embrace. (child talk).

164. सु-ये su-ye, v.t. to boil well (as of milk).

supāā, aj. well-boiling (of milk).

---wan-e, v.a. for milk to be well boiled.

165. स्या-ये, syā-ye,

- a. v.t. to kill.

syā, n. killing

---jyā, n. (-guu) killing (lit. killing activity)

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to perform the killing or
sacrificing of an animal.

ci---, n. 1/ control. 2/ command.

ci---ta-ye, v.t. to control, to take care of.

ci---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to command, to order, to
impose. 2/ to control, to take care of.

b. v.t. to extinguish, to switch off.

c. v.t. to fry slightly.

syāā, aj. frying (slightly).

tu---, n.a. (syāka-) an oil-man, occupational cast.
(syn. sāemi).

d. v.t. to boil slightly (of water); to parboil
(so as germs may not be active).

e. v.t. to eat a feast.

syā, n. meat, flesh.

---jyā, n. taking a feast.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to have a feast.

---pāli, n. (-pa) a pastry filled with seasoned meat.

f. v.t. to drink.

syā, n. drinking, a drink.

---kulu, n.a. a drunkard.

---gulu, n.a. a drunkard.

---jyā, n. eating and drinking.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to drink and make merry.

166. स्वा-ये, swā-ye, v.t. to link, to join, to adjoin.

swāpu, n. (-guu) 1/ link, reference. 2/ a knot,
a joint.

swāpuu, n. (puti-,li-,-guu) 1/ link, reference.
2/ a knot, a joint.

---ta-ye, v.t. to link, to connect.

---bi-ye, v.t. to refer.

हि-ये, hi-ye, v.t. to tolerate, to bear up under (used
only in the negative sense).

ma-hita, n. enmity, hostility.

ma-hitā, n. enmity, hostility.

---ta-ye, v.t. to create enmity between or among.

168. ह्या - ये, hyā-ye, v.t. to report, to speak sarcastically;
to remember.

hyāku, n. 1/ consciousness. 2/ (-guu) remembrance, memory. 3/ (-guu) discipline.

---kā-ye, v.i. 1/ to be conscious. to be careful.
2/ to be in discipline.

---ta-ye, v.t. to remember.

---da-ye, v.i. 1/ to have remembrance. khaṇāgu
lā khaa tara hyāku madu. I have seen but (I have)
no remembrance (where it happened to me). 2/ to
have consciousness.

169. ह्वा - ये, hwā-ye

- a. v.t. to fry in oil or ghee (in order to improve
the taste; done before or after the curry is
boiled).

- b. v.t. to throw dice, to gamble. chimi pāsāq̄
pāsā hwāta. Your friend threw the dice.

hwā, n. act of throwing the dice, gambling.

---gulu, n.a. a gambler.

---juwāā, n.a. (wala-) a gambler who likes or
prefers to throw the dice in gambling. (cf.
pā-juwāā, a gambler who likes to bet in gambling).

---siṭ, n.a. a gambler.

---siṭgulu, n.a. a gambler.

- c. v.t. to redistil (of liquor) ajiyā aelāā
hwāta. Grandmother redistilled the liquor.
(i.e. to make it stronger).

hwānā, aj. redistilled.

---aelāā, n. (lakha-) redistilled liquor, a strong
liquor. liilāā hwāta ki tini aelāā jui kā. If
(one) redistills 'liilāā', it becomes 'aelāā'.

(liilāā=liquor of less alcoholic content and devoid of taste; aelāā=liquor, wine).

d. v.t. to mislead, to cheat, to give wrong advice.

5.2 Irregular 'ā' form

170. इ-ये, i-ye, v.t. to suck, to draw a liquid into the mouth. (pc.-iyā).

171. च्व-ये, cwa-ye,

a. v.t. write, to draw a picture, (pc. = 'cwaya').

cwa, n. act of writing, act of drawing a picture.

---khā, n. (-pu) an essay.

---khā cẁami, n.a. an essayist.

---khā-mi, n.a. an essayist.

---khā munā, n. a collection of essays.

---jyā, n. (-guu) 1/ painting, drawing. 2/ writing.

---pu, n. 1/ style of writing or drawing. 2/ mode of expression, style of presentation.

---sā, n. 1/ (-pu) a pen. 2/ (-ta) materials for writing.

---sā pasaa, n. (sala-, -guu) a stationary shop.

---su, n. (-pu, -guu) an article, a writ.

b. v.t. butt, to strike the head or horns. (pc.= 'cwayā'). sacāṇ keḥcita cwata. A calf butted (My) younger sister.

172. झ-ये, chwa-ye, v.t. to send. (pc.= 'chwayā').

173. ति-ये, ti-ye,

a. v.t. to press. (pc.= 'tiyā').

du-ti, n. entrance, entry.

---pau, n. (pati-, -pau, -puu) a pass, a visa. (syn. du-tinā pau).

---lhāpāq, n. (pana-, -guu) entrance fee. dutilhāpāq ma puikāq macā degupujā guthii thyāi makhu. Until the payment of the entrance fee has been made a (new-born) child will not be recognized by the degupuja guthi (i.e. the guthi of the patron deity of a family),

du-tinā, n. entrance, entry.

---lhāpāq, (pana-, -guu) entrance fee.

---pau, n. (pati-, -pau, -puu) a pass, a visa, an admission card.

du-tiyā, n. entrance, entry.

---lhāpāq, n. (pana-, -guu) entrance fee.

pi-tinā, n. banishment, exile.

---chwa-ye, v.t. to exile, to banish.

b. v.t. to penetrate into. (pc.='tiyā').

174. धव-ये, dhwa-ye, v.t. to apply a slight touch. (pc.='dhwayā').

175. फ-ये, pha-ye, aux. to be able to. (pc.= phayā; irregular 'k' form is 'phaek-e' and stative form 'phu').

176. ल्हव-ये, lhwa-ye, v.t. & i. to vomit. (pc.='lhwayā'). jji lhwayā. I vomited.

lhwaka, n. vomiting.

---phāka, n. cholera.

---phāka lwae, n. (lwaca-, -guu) cholera.

177. स्व-ये, swa-ye,

a. v.t. to look at. (pc.=swayā).

swaka, n.a. a looker.

---mi, n.a. a looker.

swaku, n.a. a looker.

---mī, n.a. a looker, a spectator, one who is engaged in looking or incline to look at.

swapu, n. 1/ manner of looking, the visual angle.
waya swapu apae cwaa baa ma laa. His way of looking at things is not very nice. 2/ (-guu) thought, thinking process. waya swapuu waita hee senkala. His own thought corrupted him.

swasā, n. 1/ looking, sight. 2/ visual angle.

- b. v.t. to watch, to keep a careful watch, to supervise a work. lā bāḍālāka sva khicāḍ nai khāḍ lā!
Keep a careful watch on meat so that the dog won't eat it!

nā-swa, n. 1/ trust, a deposit. 2/ n.a. someone in charge of a deposit. (lit. take and watch it!)

---ta-ye, v.t. to trust, to deposit (as an item);
(cf. sisi ta-ye, to trust as a person).

- c. v.t. to finance, to support. thaḍ aknhae māḍyāta pājupisāḍ swayā owana. (My) maternal uncles are supporting (my) mother now-a-days.
- d. aux. to intend to do something. jīj chaguu saphuu nyāeta swayā. I intended to buy a book.

5.3.1 Impersonal Verbs

178. का-ये, kā-ye, v.i. to be pressed.

kākka, av. awkwardly, clumsily (to sit, to stand).

179. कु-ये, ku-ye, v.a. enter (of foreign particles into the eyes).

180. क्वा-ये, kwā-ye,

- a. v.i. to be or become hot.

kwā, aj. hot.

---pīḷ, n. (pīna-, -gaa) a vacuum flask. (lit. hot pot).

kwāā, aj. hot.

---pīḷ, n. (pīna-, -gaa) a vacuum flask.

---basā, n. (-gaa, -guu) an iron, a smoothing iron, a flat iron. (lit. hot instrument).

---bi-ey, v.t. to 1/ to iron, to smooth with a flat iron. (lit. to give heat). 2/ to give a hot compress to, to press with a hot water bag.

b. v.i. to become angry.

181. **खा-ये**, khā-ye, v.a. to be collected (approaching a determined number). āpulu dājṣṣ dhebā sachi khāta. Brother Āpulu has collected a hundred rupees.

182. **गा-ये**, gā-ye, v.i. to suffice, to be sufficient, to be enough.

gākka, av. sufficiently.

gāchi, aj. only as much as required, only what is needed. (dim. gachi-ca).

---tuchi, aj. a very few, only so much.

183. **गि-ये**, gi-ye, v.i. to rot, to putrify.

gii, aj. rotten.

---na, a. bad smell of a rotten thing.

dhwa---, aj. rotten, purified.

dhwa---khwāā, n.a. (khwāla-) an ugly person.

dhwa---khwāā mha, n.a. an ugly-faced person. wa dhwagii khwāā mhaḥ kā jimita hāekā cwangu. That ugly-faced person is teasing us. (Used only by a woman in giving abuse).

184. **गु-ये**, gu-ye,

a. v.t. to become torn.

b. v.a. for a spindle of a spinning wheel to be bent. (cf. lhā-ye, to make the spindle of a spinning wheel straight).

185. ग्वा - ये, gwā-ye,

a. v.i. to glow, to grow (of a fire without a flame).

b. v.i. to be instigated, to be in a rage.

gwāke, n. instigation.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be instigated.

---bhanāṣ, av. in an instigative manner, instigatively.

186. घा - ये, ghā-ye, v.a. for a small talk to be spoken in a stammering manner.

ghākka, av. in a stammering manner. lacanāṣ ji lise ghākka khā lhāta. Lacanā conversed with me in a stammering manner.

187. चि - ये, ci-ye, v.i. to be pressed.

188. चु - ये, cu-ye,

a. v.i. to be torn, to be bent.

b. v.r. for cloth not to be torn straight.

pā-cuka, av. smoothly (to cut something).

pā-cuke, n. divorce.

pā-cuk-e, v.t. to divorce.

pār-pā-cuke, n. divorce.

pār-pā cuk-e, v.t. to divorce.

189. ज्वा - ये, cyā-ye, v.i. to burn, to burst into flame.

190. क्वा - ये, cwa-ye, v.i. to be speeded up, to go fast.

cwaeka, av. fast, quickly.

191. क्वा - ये, cwā-ye, v.i. to be speeded up, to go fast. waya palaa owata. His gait has speeded up.

cwā, aj. fast.

---ka. av. fast. (cf. cwākka, unconsciously).

---cwāṇ, av. with a fast gait, at a fast speed.
tatāyā cwā cwāṇ palāā chita. (My) elder sister walked
at a fast gait.

cwāsā, n. speed, rapidity, swiftness.

cwāsu, n. speed, rapidity, swiftness.

---la-ye, v.i. to have swiftness.

192. छा - ये, chā-ye,

a. v.r. for a rash to form.

chāā, n. a rash.

---kii, n.a. (kila-) a caterpillar.

b. v.a. to stiffen, to become hard.

193. छा - ये, chwā-ye, v.i. to flow with high velocity, to flow
an under-current.

chwāā, aj. high velocity.

---khusi, n. (-guu) a river with high velocity, a
river having an undercurrent.

---mhutu, n.a. a sharp-tongued person. (dim. chwaa
mhutu-ca).

---ri, n.a. a sharp-tongued woman. (dim. chwaari-ca).

194. जि - ये, ji-ye,

a. v.a. to be dyed deep.

b. v.r. for a disease to become chronic.

jii, aj. chronic.

---lwae, n. (lwaca-, -guu) a chronic disease.

195. जु - ये, ju-ye,

a. v.i. to land, to come to land.

b. v.a. for a thing to be brought into position or
condition.

196. तु-ये, tu-ye,

- a. v.a. to cost (as a primary cast), to be certain amount or to involve a certain expenditure. thwa saphuuyā jhirkā tuu. This book costs ten rupees.

tuu, aj. cost.

---gu muu, n. (mula-, -guu) the cost price, the whole-sale price.

- b. v.i. to be swamped.

197. त्या-ये, tyā-ye,

- a. v.i. to win.

tyāka, n.a. 1/ a winner. 2/ a brave person.

---bāā, n. (bala-, -guu) 1/ a present which is given by a victor to someone. 2/ a present given by a gambler or winner. (cf. thula bāā, reward for discovery of a lost thing).

- b. v.i. to be profitable for. pasalyāta nhyābalē tyāā. The shopkeepers were always making a profit

198. था-ये, thā-ye,

- a. v.i. to be detained, to come to stop

- b. v.r. to stick, to be fixed on. jigu bhutumāli simāe thāta. (My) paper kite has stuck in a tree.

199. थि-ये, thi-ye,

- a. v.a. to be excessive (of salt or spice). tarkā-rii ci thita. There is too much salt in the curry.

- b. v.a. to be bright.
thika, av. brightly.

200. **थु-ये**, *thu-ye*,

a. v.a. to be felt by touching.

b. v.a. to be pricked with. *pāli taalae lwaṇcāṇ thuta*. The sole of (my) foot has been pricked by a pebble.

c. v.t. to see from close.

thuu, aj. seen from close.

---*kāṇ*, n.a. (*kana*-) a blind man who can see only very close object. (cf. *sāṇ kāṇ*, a blind man who can not see in a dim light).

---*mikhā*, n. eyes which can see only very close object. (cf. *yāṇ mikhā*, n. focusing eye).

201. **था-ये**, *thyā-ye*,

a. v.a. to be invited. to be included. *kulumāṇ nāṇ guthi bhwaṇae thyāta*. *Kulumāṇ* also included in the guthi feast.

thyāā, aj. 1/ invited, included. 2/ legitimate, legal.

---*kāe*, n.a. (*kaya*-) a legitimate son, a son from a lawfully married wife.

---*ma*---, n. inimical attitude, hostile feeling.

---*ma*---*yā-ye*, v.t. to create enmity.

---*mha kāe*, n.a. (*kaya*-) a legal son, a son from a lawfully married wife.

---*mha kalāā*, n.a. (*kalāta*-) a lawful wife. (ant. *ma thyāā mha kalāā*, an illegal wife, a kept woman).

b. aux. to have the right or authority to do something. *jīṇ thwa saphuu kāe thyāā lā?* Do I have the authority to take this book?

thyākṇa, av. authoritatively and authentically (to give, to present).

202. दा-ये, dā-ye, v.r. to be exchanged by mistake. imi ni-mhasyā lākāṇ dāta. Their shoes were exchanged by mistake.

dāpā, n. the act of exchanging by mistake.

---ju-ye, v.r. to be exchanged by mistake.

---yā-ye, v.t. to exchange purposely, intentionally.

203. दि-ये, di-ye, v.a. to have severe pain, to tingle. jigu ghāā dita. I have severe pain in my wound.

dika, n. 1/ feeling of severe pain. 2/ (-guu) a great sorrow. 3/ (-guu) trouble, vexation, annoyance.

---ju-ye, v.a. to feel sorrow, to be in very deep sadness, to be in great sorrow.

---cā-ye, v.a. to feel sorrow, to be in very deep sadness, to be in great sorrow.

204. दु-ये, du-ye, v.a. to have severe pain.

duka, n. (-guu) 1/ severe pain. 2/ trouble, vexation, grief.

---tā-ye, v.i. 1/ to feel severe pain. 2/ to feel sorrow, to be in great sorrow, to be in very deep sadness.

---bi-ye, v.t. to trouble, to vex.

---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ trouble, to vex. 2/ to work hard.

205. न्या-ये, nyā-ye,

- a. v.a. to be dashed against, to butt, to collide. jimi māṇyā chyṇṇ angalae nyāta. My mother's head was dashed against a wall.

nyāā, n. a support (used when one is hammering a nail in something).

---ta-ye, v.t. to support something (into which a nail is being hammered).

---bi-ye, v.t. to support something (into which a nail is being hammered).

- b. v.a. to be produced (of a sound from a musical instrument). to sound.
- c. v.a. to be enjoyed (of a festival). to be performed (of a religious activity or ceremony)

nyāā, aj. enjoyed, performed.

---degu puḡā, n. the extra worship of the patron deity of a family or lineage.

206. न्व - ये, nwa-ye, v.r. to be pricked. ('ā' form - 'nwayā').

nwa, n. a wedge.

---kuu, n. (myti-, -kuu, -guu) a wedge, anything which elevates (e.g. a slab, cloth, or piece of wood).

---kuu kāpaa, n. (kāpata-, -kuu) 1/ a hearth rag.
n.a. (kapata-) a very dirty person.

207. न्हु - ये, nhu-ye, v.r. to be pricked, to tingle. ('ā' form - nhuyā')

208. न्हा - ये, nhyā-ye,

a. v.i. to slide, to move smoothly.

b. v.r. to flow, to glide.

duru---, v.t. to milk.

209. पा - ये, pā-ye, v.i. to be different.

pāsu, n. difference.

---ta-ye, v.t. to differ (lit. to keep a difference).

---da-ye, v.a. to have a difference with.

210. पु - ये, pu-ye, v.r. to be burnt, to be scorched.

211. प्या - ये, pyā-ye, v.a. to be or become soaked, to be moistened.

pyākasā, n. (-kuu) a piece of cloth which is used by a woman when bathing. (syn. hīsā).

pyāsā, n. (-kuu) a piece of cloth which is used by a woman when bathing.

---hin-e, v.t. to wrap oneself up in a cloth to bath.
mwaa lhuita tataya pyasa hina cwana. (My) sister is

wrapping herself up in such a cloth to take a bath.

212. **फु-ये**, phu-ye,

- a. v.a. to be spent.
- b. v.a. to be finished.
- c. v.r. to die. guli yānāṇ nṇa majiu, ākhirae dhebā nṇa phuta kāe nṇa phuta. (We) tried many things, but in the end money was all spent and our son died anyway.

213. **बि-ये**, bi-ye,

- a. v.a. to pass silently (of time), to elapse (of year, month).
- b. v.a. for the sun to go down or set.

bii, n. the sunset.
---nibhāā, n. (bhala-) 1/ the setting sun. (cf. luu-nibhāā, the rising sun). 2/ n.a. a dying person. (cf. luu-nibhāā, an up and coming person).
- c. v.a. for a pile of bricks to collapse, to come down.

214. **बु-ये**, bu-ye,

- a. v.a. to be cooked.

busu, n. cooking.
---lan-e, v.a. (for cooked rice) to be or become moderately cool. (syn. jhāsu lan-e).
- b. v.i. to be defeated.

215. **ब्या - ये**, byā-ye,

- a. v.a. for a little talk or private consultation to take place.
- b. v.a. to be finished doing something.

byākka, av. completely, entirely. wāṣ byākka jyā yāta. He has entirely finished the work.

byākka, aj. all, entire. wāṣ byākka jyā yāta. He has done the entire work.

c. v.a. to be whitened, to be bleached.

byākka, av. sparkling white. (lit. in a well-bleaching manner). kehēcāṣ wasaa byākka hila. 1/ (My) younger sister washed the clothes sparkling white. (lit. in a well-bleaching manner). 2/ (My) younger sister washed all the clothes.

216. **बवा - ये**, bwā-ye, v.a. for a saw to cut crooked. kaati bwāta, bāṣlāka kiu ! The saw is cutting crooked, saw carefully!

217. **मु - ये**, mu-ye, v.a. (for the cremation fire of a deceased person) to burn out, to explode. Rām-yā bwāyā sii muta. The cremation of Ram's father has been completed.

mukā, n. completeness of burning cremation.

---baji, n. a food given to the cremator who has just returned from the cremation ground.

218. **ला - ये**, lā-ye,

a. v.a. to be injured, to be wounded.

b. v.a. for something to be done by mistake.

kwalāā, n. (lata-, -guu) modulation in music, a low pitched sound.

---yā-ye, v.t. to sing in a low pitched sound.

thalāā, n. (lata-, -guu) a high pitched sound.

---kwalāā, n. (lata-) the modulation of voice in music.

---kwalāā yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to sing both high and low notes, to go up and down the scale. 2/ to warm up.

c. v.r. for something to be left behind somewhere by mistake.

d. v.r. to fade, to run (of colour).

219. **लहा - ये**, lhā-ye,

a. v.i. to be pressed.

lhāksā, n. (-guu) 1/ a machine for pressing. 2/
n. (-gaa,) a paper weight

b. v.a. to be put upon.

220. लु - ये, lhu-ye, v.r. for the head to tremble as with palsy.

lhuku, n. nodding.

--- --- yā-ye, v.t. to nod (with the head) waa
chyaa lhuku lhuku yata. He nodded (his) head.

--- --- san-e v.i. 1/ to nod (of a person's head).
2/ to sway (of a flower).

221. वा - ये, wā-ye, v.i. to spill, to run out of a vessel.

222. सा - ये, sā-ye, v.a. to become tasty. lā sāta āā lhwāṣā sāā
jila. The meat preparation has become tasty (so it
would be all right) to remove it from the stove.

sāā, aj. tasteful, gracious, delicious.

---mhutu, n.a. (dim. ---mhutucā) a man who wants to
eat only tasty things.

sā, n. taste.

---khwālaṣā, av. with pleasure, enjoying the taste
of. wāṣā jā sākhwālaṣā nala. He took his meal with
pleasure (i.e. as if it were very tasty).

sākka, av. 1/ with pleasure, savouring the taste.
jii sakka baji naya. I ate the snack with pleasure
(as if it were very tasty). 2/ tastefully, tastily.

223. सि - ये, si-ye, v.r. to die. syām-yā khicā sita. Syām's
dog died.

sika, n. 1/ dead body. 2/ n.a. an evil spirit.
Kakāyā chēṣ sikaā pirae yana cwana. Evil spirits
are giving trouble at my uncle's house.

---mwāka, aj. untruthful (lit. dead and alive).
Imisaa sika mwaka kha lhata. They lied (they
spoke a falsehood).

siku, aj. dead.

---chē, n. (-khā) a house in mourning.

sikka, av. excessively, vehemently. (lit. deadly).

224. सु-ये, su-ye,

a. v.a. to shrink (of cloth).

supāā, n. (pāta-) shrinking of cloth.

---ta-ye, v.t. to make a garment slightly larger to allow for shrinkage.

225. स्या - ये, syā-ye, v.i. to have pain.

syāā, n. (syāla-) pain.

---lwae, n. (lwaca-, -guu) a disease involving gripping pain in the body, especially in the joints.

---wa-ye, v.a. (for joints or parts of the body) to ache.

syāā, aj. very near, close.

---pāsā, n.a. bosom friend.

syākka, av. 1/ in a painful manner. (to strike, hit).
2/ familiarly, intimately. (to greet). chaḡ pāsāḡ
jīta syākka natula. Your friend greeted me in a
familiar manner.

226. स्व-ये, swa-ye, v.a. to be similar, to be resembling to.

227. हा-ये, hā-ye, v.a. to be dashed against, to butt, to
collide. wayā chyḡḡ angalae hāta. His head was
dashed against a wall.

228. ह्वा - ये, hwā-ye,

a. v.r. to be or become exposed to the air.

b. v.r. to be or become popularized.

hwāā, aj. popularized, popular.

lwaakḡḡ---, aj. popularized, popular (lit. popula-
rized by the people). lwaakḡḡ hwāāpīḡ manuuta lise
bule bāḡlāā. It is nice to have company with great
personalities.

lwaakḡḡhwāka, av. in a popular manner. nhyāḡḡ
pyākhḡḡ cwamiḡḡ nḡḡ lwaakḡḡ hwāka cwaegu swai. Every
playwright tries to write (a play) in a popular way.

5.3.2 Impersonal Verbs (with irregularities).

229. ख-ये, kha-ye, v.a. to be actualized, to become true ('ā' form is khayā; 'k' form is khaek-e; stative form is khaa; and negative is makhu).

khaagu, aj. actual, real.

---khā, n. (-guu) a fact. khaagu khā dhāā sā chanta chūq hee yāe makhu. If you say the truth I will not punish you (lit. I will not do any thing else).

230. द-ये, da-ye,

- a. v.i. to have, to get, to aquire. ('ā' form is dayā; 'k' form is daek-e; stative is du; and negative is madu or maru).

- b. v.i. to be (locative and existantial).

dasi, n. (-guu) proof, evidence.

---pau, n. (pati-, -guu, -pau) a document, a certificate, testimony. (syn. dasu pau).

---ba swā-ye, v.t. to prove authentically.

---bi-ye, v.t. to prove authentically (lit. give proof).

- c. v.i. to be, to exist.

dasu, n. (-guu) 1/ proof, evidence. 2/ authority. 3/ existence.

---pau, n. (pati-, -guu, -pau) a document, a certificate, testimony. (syn. dasipau).

---bi-ye, v.t. to prove authentically.

- d. v.a. to consist of.

6. CLASS III PRINCIPAL VERBS

with morphophonemically /y/ ending and their possible formations.

6.1 Regular Verbs

232. इ-ये, i-ye,

a. v.t. to clean up (as of well). thau twalae sakalee janaa tuu ila. All the people of the ward gathered together and cleaned up a well.

b. v.t. to collect, to gather up, to glean.

233. क-ये, ka-ye, v.t. to hit, to strike. kijāṇ waita mugalaṇ kala. (My) brother struck him on the head with a hammer.

kasā, n. striking, trouble, torture.

---na-ye, v.t. to receive trouble from..(lit. eat trouble).

---pha-ye, v.t. to receive trouble from. (lit. hold trouble).

---bi-ye, v.t. to torture, to give trouble to.

---yā-ye, v.t. to torture, to give trouble to.

234. कि-ये, ki-ye,

a. v.t. to saw, to cut by sawing, to cut with a sawing motion. kijāṇ lā nali kila. Brother cut the meet in a long strips with a sawing motion.

b. v.t. to play a stringed instrument by means of a bow. wāṇ belā kila. He played the violin with a bow.

ki, n. act of playing musical instrument.

---jyā, n. playing musical instrument.

---pu, n. style or mode of playing musical instrument.

---su, n. style or mode of playing musical instrument.

c. v.t. to cut a little at a time with a sawing motion.

d. v.t. to scratch a line on.

ki, n. art, craft.

• ---jyā, n. craftsmanship.

---jyāmi, n.a. sculptor, carver.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to sculpture, to present in sculpture.

kisu, n. art, craftsmanship. jimi kijāyāke kisu du.
My younger brother is a good craftsman (lit. has craftsmanship).

235. कु-ये, ku-ye, v.t. to open an umbrella, to cover with an umbrella.

kusā, n. (-pāā) an umbrella.

---ku-ye, v.t. to open an umbrella, to cover with an umbrella.

---ṛ ku-ye, v.t. to open an umbrella. to cover with an umbrella.

kui, n. (-pāā) an umbrella. (child talk).

--- ---, n. (-pāā) an umbrella. (child talk).

---yā-ye, v.t. to open an umbrella, to cover with an umbrella, (child talk).

236. खा-ये, khā-ye, v.t. to hang, to suspend.

khā, n. act of hanging.

---khipaa, n. (pata-, -pu) 1/ a plumbline. 2/ (-gaa) a plumb bob. (var. khāe khipaa).

---gṛṛ, n. (gana-, -gaa) a plumb bob. (var. khāe-gṛṛ);
dim. khāgṛṛ-cā).

kwa---, n. (-pu) a garland made of red thread or cloth used in ritual worship.

kwa---lhā-ye, v.t. to make such a garland.

khāe, n. act of hanging.

---khipaa, n. 1/ (pata-, -pu) a plumbline. 2/ (-gaa) a plumb bob.

---gaa, n. (gana-, -gaa) a plumb bob.

237. **कु-ये**, khu-ye,

a. v.t. to fasten with a bar.

khusu, aj. sluggish, slothful.

---misā, n.a. a sluggish woman.

khusu, n.a. a sluggish person.

---pahaa, n. (hala-, -guu) sluggishness.

b. v.t. to steal.

khṇ, n. stealing.

---khṇ, n. a false report. (lit. thievish talk).

---gaa, n. (gala-, -guu) a jail, prison.

---jyā, n. theft.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to steal. 2/ to do illegally, to thief.

khṇ, n.a. a thief.

---jyā, n. theft.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to steal, to thief.

khṇ---, n.a. one who speaks falsely, a liar.

jyā---, n.a. a lazy person.

dā---, n.a. a robber.

dā---jyā, robbery, plundering.

238. **कु-वे**, khwa-ye, v.i. to weep, to lament. macā tasakṇ hee khwala. The child wept bitterly.

khwa, n. weeping, lamenting.

---khanā, n. weeping, lamenting.

---khanā pi-cā-ye, v.i. to weep at a sudden, to burst into tears at once.

---khanā me, n. (-pu) a sad musical composition.

---khanā saa, n. (sala-, -guu) crying, a lamenting sound.

khwapu, n. manner of weeping, lamenting.

khwabi, n. tear.

---lu, aj. tearful.

---lu khwāā, n. 1/ (khwāla-, -pāā) a face which likely to weep, a very sad face. 2/ n.a. one who has a sad face, one who is likely to weep. (lit. tearful face).

---lu nhilā, n. a tearful smile, a very sad smile.

---lu pahaa, n. (pahala-, -guu) a very sad mood or feeling.

khwayā, n. weeping.

---khwāā, 1/ n. (khwāla-, -pāā) a face which is likely to weep, a very sad face. 2/ n.a. one who has a sad face, one who is likely to weep.

khwalu, n. lacrimony, weeping, lamenting.

---pi cā-ye, v.i. to burst into tears at once (by reciting the 'cacā mantra' during the 'khaa pyākhaa' a ballet which lasts for several days).

khwasu, n. weeping, lamenting.

---cā-ye, v.i. to weep unexpectedly (lit. for weeping to come out).

239. ग-ये, ga-ye, v.t. to climb, to ride, to mount. macāā simā gala. The child climbed up a tree.

gasā, 1/ n. (-guu) a vehicle. 2/ n.a. conveyance.

gasi, n. (-guu) 1/ a creeper. 2/ a trellis.

---bi-ye, v.t. to furnish with a trellis.

gasu, n. 1/ consciousness. 2/ mannerism.

---lā-ye, 1/ v.r. to have a mannerism. 2/ v.a. to be or become conscious.

gaa, n.a. (gala-) a rider.

kisi mā ---, n.a. (gala-)an elephant driver.

mā---, n.a. (gala-) a driver. māgaa madupī misāta
pāsyāe thāku. prover: A woman without a husband
(lit. driver) is hard to control.

240. गा-ये gā-ye, v.t. to leap over, to step across.

gā, n. 1/ anything to cover, a covering. 2/ (-pu) a shawl.

---cā, n. a coverlet.

---cwaa, n. (cwata-,-D) a border, the end of shawl which hangs down.

---chē, n. a tent (lit. shawl-house).

---chē khu-ye, v.t. to cover with a tent.

---ne-ye, v.t. to cover with a shawl. (syn. gāā ne-ye).

---baa, n. (bala-,-guu) a veil for a face. (var. gā bhaa).

almān---, n. (-pu) a silken shawl.

cahu---, n. (-pu) 1/ a large type of shawl. 2/ a mantilla. 3/ (-paa) a coat.

cā---, n. (-pu) an unfolded shawl.

tāē---, n. (-pu) a woolen shawl or blanket.

dwāq---, n. (-pu,-saa) a folded large shawl.

nāq---, n. naket, nude (lit. covered by the sky).

nāq--- bhūq---, aj. without anything, quite poor, penniless.

phāq---, n. (-pu) a quilt. (syn. silaa).

bhulāē---, n. (-pu) a large type of tibetan shawl.

bhulāē--- pā chā-ye, v.i. pretend to be a great personality (lit. to cover with a such shawl).

macā---, n. (-pu) 1/ a coverlet. 2/ a short outer garment, a shawl which is used only in or within the house. (lit. child shawl).

sāē---, n. (-pu) a big type of woolen quilt with fur (lit. tibetan shawl).

sāq---, n. (-pu) a big woolen quilt with fur.

241. गे-ये, ge-ye, v.t. to change (money), to exchange.

242. ग्वा-ये, gwa-ye,

a. v.t. to shut (door or window).

b. v.t. to plan, to arrange.

gwasāā, n. (sāla-, -guu) a plan, scheme.

---gwa-ye, v.t. to plan, to scheme.

---than-e, v.t. to start a plan, to enforce a plan.

---dan-e, 1/ v.t. to begin a plan. 2/ v.a. to be enforced (of a plan).

gwasī, n. a planning method.

gwasu, n. a planning method.

---lā-ye, v.a. to be planned in a proper way or manner.

---sāl-e, 1/ v.t. to lay a foundation. 2/ v.a. to be planned in a proper way or manner.

c. v.t. to conspire, to plan.

gwasāā, n. (sāla-, -guu) a conspiracy.

---gwa-ye, v.t. to conspire, to plan.

d. v.t. to start or begin (as of knitting, weaving, laying bricks). chimi dāju-yā sukhuu gwala.

Your brother began weaving a mat.

243. का-ये, cā-ye, v.t. to rinse.

244. चु-ये, cu-ye, to turn obliquely, to recline.

cusā, n. (-pu) 1/ a walking stick. 2/ n. (-guu) anything to recline on.

245. छा-ये, chā-ye, v.t. to offer, to sacrifice. wāṇ dyaayāta chaphwaa swāṇ chāla. He offered a flower to the deity.

chā, n. (-D) 1/ worship. 2/ n. an offering.

---pujā, n. the worship of the Ajima (the Hāriti Māi).

dhawāṇa ---n. (-guu) a great worship.

sinhaa ---, n. (-guu) a great worship (lit. the vermillion worship).

swāṇa ---, n. (-guu) a great worship (lit. flower worship).

246. चु-ये, chu-ye,

a. v.t. to sell (used in the bad sense, i.e. to sell for a bad reason).

chusīṭ, n.a. (chusina-) an extravagant person, one who sells everything. (dim. chusīṭcā).

---tālā, n.a. an extravagant person, one who sells everything.

---pahaa, n. (pahala-, -guu) extravagance, extravagancy.

b. v.t. to adorn (with a flower or flower-shaped ornament placed on the plaited hair).

247. ज-ये, ja-ye, v.t. to take to pasture, to graze. (var. jha-ye).

jawāā, n.a. (jawāla-) a shepherd.

248. जु-ये, ju-ye, v.t. to walk, to travel.

juwāā, n.a. (juwāla-) one who goes, a traveller.

la---, n.a. a wayfarer, a traveller.

249. ज्वा-ये, jwa-ye, v.t. to take to pasture, to graze.

250. ज्हा-ये, jha-ye, v.t. to take to pasture, to graze.

jhawāā, n.a. (jhawāla-) a shepherd.

251. ति-ये, ti-ye,

a. v.t. to fluff up cotton.

b. v.t. to dress, to adorn, to attire.

tila, n. a term for a dress.

---hila, n. 1/ a spare dress for changing into.
2/ dress and ornaments.

tisā, n. (-guu, -ju, -ta) an ornament.

---ti-ye, v.t. to adorn with an ornament. (var. tisāṭṭi-ye).

252. तु-ये, tu-ye, v.t. to ladle, to spoon, to lift with a spoon or ladle.

tu, n. cl. the act of ladling. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action.
macāṭṭā lā nī tu tula. The child ladled out the meat twice.

---mi, n. (-pu) a ladle, a spoon. (dim. tumi-cā; syn. thumācā).

macāṭṭā tumericāṭṭā lā cha tu tula. The child ladled out a ladleful meat.

253. त्व-ये, twa-ye, v.t. to take off (Of clothes).

254. थ-ये, tha-ye,

a. v.t. to save, to preserve.

b. v.t. to collect things or money (for community purposes).

thasi, n. things or money collected for community purposes.

255. थि-ये, thi-ye, v.t. to touch.

thisu, n. a touch, the feeling of touching.

256. थु-ये, thu-ye,

a. v.t. to cook rice.

b. v.t. to fillet, to braid.

257. थ्वा-ये, thwa-ye,

a. v.t. to pick, to pluck flowers.

thwasi, aj. fresh, new (used only for food, syn. chasi; ant. wasi, bāsi).

b. v.t. to separate, to disconnect.

258. दा-ये, dā-ye, v.t. to beat, to hit, to strike, to thrash.

dā, n. act of beating, striking.

---khṇ, n.a. a robber.

---khṇ jyā, n. (-guu) robbery, plundering.

---khwaṇ, n.a. (khwana-) a person who does not tire of being beaten excessively by someone.

kwa---, n. (-guu) a plasterer's trowel, a wooden trowel with a handle used to level floor. (dim. kwadā-cā; syn. limbu).

du---, n. an attack, a sudden attack, an invasion.

du--- bi-ye, v.t. to make an attack (lit. to give an attack).

du--- yā-ye, v.t. to make an attack.

li---, n. a counter-attack.

li--- bi-ye, v.t. to give a counter-attack, to attack, to retaliate, to revenge.

259. दु-ये, du-ye,

a. v.t. to set fire to, to put in a stove (as of fire wood).

b. v.t. to distil wine or liquor.

du, n. the act of distilling wine.

---jyā, n. the act of distilling wine.

c. v.t. to overhear, to hear stealthily, to eaves drop. waṇ jhiithāe nhāepṇṇ duyā cwana. He is eaves dropping on us.

260. ध्व-ये, dhwa-ye,

a. v.t. to surpass, to go beyond.

- b. v.t. to compete, to rival. wəɣ chanta dhwaɛ
phai hee makhu. He can never compete with you.

261. ने-ये, ne-ye,

- a. v.t. to borrow (things).
b. v.t. to cover with a blanket, to wear around
one's neck.

262. नहा-ये, nhā-ye,

- a. v.t. kneed, to work into dough. kehɛcāpini cɥ
nhāla. (My) younger sister kneaded the flour
into dough.

nhā, n. cl. the act of kneeding, kneeding. Used as a
classifier word that gives countability to the verb's
action. wəɣ cɥ ni nhā nhāla. He worked the flour
into dough twice.

---bu-ye, v.a. to be or become well-kneaded. lɔ lā
nhābuugu cɥ theɣ kā dhyācaagu. The path is extremely
muddy as if it were well-kneaded dough.

nhāpu, n. the kneeding process.

---kā-ye, v.t. to start kneeding.

---wan-e, v.a. to be or become well-kneaded.

- b. v.t. to press (clothes) with hands (in order to
wash them).

263. नहु-ये, nhu-ye,

- a. v.t. to kneed, to work into dough, to blend
together.

nhu, n. cl. the act of kneeding, kneeding. Used as a
classifier word that gives countability to the verb's
action. māmaɣ chucɥ ni nhu nhula. (My) mother
kneaded flour into dough twice.

- b. v.t. to trample, to press with the feet.

nhusā, n. (-guu) a pedal, a treadle of a weaving machine.

---jyā-ye, v.t. to move the treadle of a weaving machine skillfully.

---nhu-ye, v.t. to press the treadle of a weaving machine, to pedal.

---hil-e, v.t. to change the treadle of a weaving machine (so as to give a new pattern to the texture of the cloth).

264. **न्हे-ये**, nhe-ye, v.t. to munch, to chew, to masticate, to grind with teeth.

265. **प-ये**, pa-ye, v.t. to bed, to cohabit.

pa, n. act of cohabiting.

---gulu, n.a. a lustful person.

---jyā, n. act of cohabiting.

---sij, n.a. (sina) a lustful person.

---sij gulu, n.a. a lustful person.

ka-paa, n. (pala-) a pit line on a pole (to fit a plank into).

---kā-ye, v.t. to make a pit line on.

---mhu-ye, v.t. to make a pit line on.

---wan-e, v.a. for a pit line to be formed.

266. **पि-ये**, pi-ye,

a. v.t. to wait, to await, to look out for someone
jiṇ chanta tāuta piyā cwanā. I have been
looking out for you for a long time.

pi, n. waiting.

piwāā, n.a. (piwala-) 1/ one who waits. 2/ a bearer.

pisu, n. 1/ a waiting for a thing or person. 2/ (-guu) tolerance.

---ta-ye, v.t. to tolerate, to endure.

---da-ye, v.a. to have tolerance.

---pāsu, n. tolerance.

---pāsu ta-ye, v.t. to tolerate, to endure.

---pāsu da-ye, v.a. to have tolerance. (used only in the negative sense). wa macāyāke pisu pāsu hee madu. That child has no tolerance at all.

b. v.t. to expect.

pi, n. an expectation.

nhe---, n. an expectation.

nhe---li---, n. an expectation.

li---, n. an expectation.

li---nhe---, n. 1/ an expectation. 2/ tolerance.

li---nhe---da-ye, v.a. to have tolerance.

li---nhe---swa-ye, v.i. to think, to consider.

c. v.t. to separate threads, to unstitch.

d. v.t. to stroke, to make smooth (as of hair, clothes, moustache).

e. v.t. remove from, to push aside (as of hair, or a lock of hair which is hanging over one's face)

f. v.t. to separate hair (after taking a bath, used by a woman). tatāyā mwaa lhuyāā sạ piyā cwana. (My) elder sister is separating her hair after taking a bath.

267. पु-ये, pu-ye,

a. v.t. to pull up, to uproot

b. v.t. to pull hair.

c. v.t. to blow, to fill with air, to puff up.

d. v.t. to cover with a lid. cābhājanae mām̐ṣa cha-guu kapanṣa pula. Mother covered an earthen pan (for baking bread) with a gong shaped lid.

pu, n. a thing for covering.

kwa---, n. 1/ (-guu) a wooden seat. 2/ n. (-jwaa,-pā) a trapdoor. 3/ n. the state of turning upside down.

kwa---jāt, n.a. a man, the male sexuality.

tha---, n. the state of being over turned.

tha---jāt, n.a. a woman, the female sexuality.

tha---kwa---, n. sexual activity.

tha---kwa--- ju-ye, v.i. to pair sexually, to cohabit.

de---, n. (-baa) vamp, the leather of a shoe or boot. (syn. debaa, debaasā).

pusā, n. 1/ a thing to cover. 2/ (-guu) a lid, the cork of a bottle.

e. v.t. to put a cap on.

pu, n. pertaining to a cap.

ta---, n. (-gaa) a cap (child talk).

tapuli, n. (-gaa) a cap.

f. v.t. to drink.

pusiḥ, n.a. (pusina-) a drunkard (dim. pusiḥcā).

---gulu, n.a. a drunkard.

---dyaa, n.a. (dewa-) a drunkard. (lit. god of drunkard).

g. v.t. to flute, to play on flutelike instrument.

268. फ-ये, pha-ye,

a. v.t. to hold.

b. v.t. to bear, to receive, to sustain.

269. फा-ये, phā-ye,

a. v.t. to slit into, to saw.

phāsā, n. (-pu) a saw. an appliance.

- b. v.t. to cover with a quilt.

phā, n. act of covering with a quilt.

phāṅgā, n. (-pu) a quilt. (syn. silaa).

- c. v.t. to spoil the relationship between persons, to destroy the harmony between persons. kehṇaḍ dāju wa piibhata phāla. Younger sister destroyed the relationship between elder brother and his wife (i.g. She created enmity between them).

phāsi, n. unnecessary burden.

---galaa, n. unnecessary burden.

---ghā-ye, v.t. to accept (something or someone) as an unnecessary burden. (syn. galaa ghā-ye).

---ju-ye, v.a. to be or become an unnecessary burden. (syn. ghāghaa ju-ye).

- d. v.t. to operate, to perform a surgical operation.

phā, n. the act of operating.

---jyā, n. a surgical operation.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to operate, to perform a surgical operation.

270. फे-ये, phe-ye, v.t. to lick, to lap up.

271. फव-ये, phwa-ye, v.t. to soak, to moisten (as of grains).

phwasā, n. mildew on an earthen pot, a destructive growth on plants.

---na, n. a bad smell. (lit. mildew smell).

---na wa-ye, v.a. (for a thing) to have a bad smell. (lit. to have mildew smell).

---wa-ye, v.a. to be affected with mildew.

---hwa-ye, v.a. to be affected with mildew.

272. ब-ये, ba-ye,

a. v.t. to act upon, to do (rare use).

basā, n. 1/ (-guu) an appliance, an instrument.
2/ means. 3/ (-ta) an element.

kwāā---, n. (-gaa, -guu) an iron, a smoothing
iron, a flat iron, (lit. hot instrument).

nhe---, n. (-guu) a toy, a plaything.

bae---, n. conduct, behaviour. (lit. element
of honour).

mhi---, n. a toy, a plaything. (syn. nhebaasā).

b. v.t. to respect, to honour.

basi, n. 1/ respect, honour. 2/ formality.

---ken-e, v.t. to respect, to honour. (lit. to
show respect or honour).

---bwa-ye, v.t. 1/ to respect, to honour. 2/ to
treat formally (lit. exhibit formality to).

hasi---, n. respect, honour.

bae, n. respect, honour.

---pā, n. 1/ respect, honour. 2/ politeness.

---pā ta-ye, v.t. 1/ to respect, to honour.
2/ to treat politely or formally.

---pi-ye, v.t. 1/ to respect, to honour. 2/ to
flatter.

basā, n. conduct, behaviour.

c. v.t. to insert, to throw a thing esp. a
striker in the proper place (as in a playing
or gambling).

basi, n. 1/ (-guu) a wooden bar. 2/ a flood, an
over flow of tide.

---khu-ye, v.t. to fasten with a bar. (syn.
basiṭṭ khu-ye).

---wa-ye, v.a. for an over flow of tide to come.

273. बा-ये, bā-ye, v.i. to depart, to desert. ipiṭṭ nimha
bāla. They departed from each other.

bāe, n. departure.

---bisi, 1/ an auspicious moment for departure.
2/ a permission to depart. 3/ a farewell.

---beli, n. 1/ an auspicious moment for departure. 2/ permission to depart. 3/ a farewell.

---bhuu, n. (bhuli-, -guu) a farewell party.

---bhuu bi-ye, v.t. to bid farewell, to offer a farewell party.

---bhuu yā-ye, v.t. to bid a farewell, to offer a farewell party.

bāe, conj. or. (syn. ki).

274. बि-ये, bi-ye,

a. v.t. to give, to hand over.

bila, n. the act of giving.

kāla---, n. giving and taking in business.

kāla---yā-ye, v.t. to devote oneself to such business.

bisu, n. a gift, a prize.

---lā-ye, v.a. to be or become open-hearted, open-minded.

b. v.t. to permit, to grant, to allow. bwāṇ
jitaā tāpalāṇ wanegu ujāṇ bila. (My) father
permitted me to go to foreign country.

bisi, n. permission.

bāe---n. 1/ an auspicious moment for departure.
2/ permission to depart. 3/ a farewell.

bwalā---, n. (-guu). 1/ a gratuity, a return for good.
2/ revenge, retaliation.

bwalā--- kā-ye, v.t. revenge, to retaliate.

bwalā---bi-ye, v.t. to gratify, to oblige.

bwalā---sā-ye, v.t. revenge, to retaliate. (syn.
bwalā sā-ye).

c. v.t. to cause.

275. बु-ये, bu-ye,

a. v.t. to carry (as a child on the back).

b. v.t. to blend, to mix up.

bulā, n. company, companionship.

---yā-ye, v.t. to keep company with.

---bhāe, n. (bhāsa-, guu) a consequence of good company. manuutae bāni dhaigu bulā bhāsaṣṣ wani. Conduct of a person is built by a consequence of good company.

276. ब्वा-ये, bwa-ye,

a. v.i. to fly, to move on wings.

bwasī, n. the flight of a bird.

---lā-ye, v.a. to have a good flight (as of a bird).

b. v.t. to exhibit, to display.

bwasā, n. 1/ (-guu) anything to be exhibited.
2/ a style of exhibiting.

---kuu, n. (kuthī-, -guu) an exhibition room or hall.

---kuthī, n. (-guu) an exhibition room or hall.

bwasī, n. style of exhibition.

---lā-ye, v.a. 1/ (for a thing) to be or become exhibited in a proper way.

bwasu, n. style of exhibition.

---lā-ye, v.a. (for thing) to be fit to be exhibited.

277. मि-ये, mi-ye, v.t. to sell. kijāṣ Rām-yāta chē mila.
(My) brother sold (his) house to Ram.

mī, n. selling.

nyāe---, n. selling and buying in business.

nyāe--- yā-ye, v.t. to trade.

278. म्हा-ये, mha-ye,

- a. v.t. to ask someone to pay something back or to repay.
- b. v.t. to desire to eat something special.
- c. v.t. to collect things or money (for community purposes.) (syn. tha-ye).

279. मृ-ये, mhu-ye,

- a. v.t. to dig a hole.
- b. v.t. to erase, to rub out.

mhusā, n. 1/(-kuu) an eraser. 2/ (-gaa) a duster.

280. ल-ये, la-ye, v.t. crop. to cut grains.

dha-laa, n. (laka-, -guu) a list, a table of contents.

---pau, n. (pati-, -guu) a list, a table of contents.

281. लु-ये, lu-ye, v.t. to pull, to drag with force along the ground.

lusā, n. (-guu, -gaa) a trowel, a mason's tool for spreading mortar. (dim. lusā cā).

ulu, aj. excessively spicy.

chwā-lu, aj. 1/ diluted. 2/ rude, impertinent.

dwālu, aj. 1/ excessively spicy or sweet. 2/ excessively talkative.

pālu, aj. spicy, pungent.

bhulu, aj. dim. not clear, dim.

hwālu, aj. loose.

282. ले-ये, le-ye, v.t. to choose, to select.

le, n. the act of selection, act of choosing.

---jyā, n. 1/ selection. 2/ election.

---jyā nāyaa, n.a. (nāyala-) election commissioner.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to select, to elect.

lepu, n. manner of choosing, selecting.

lepuu, (lepuli,-,-guu) avoided things, the remains of a selection. (syn. thwapuu).

283. ल्हु - ये, lhu-ye,

a. v.i. to bathe.

b. v.i. to dance.

c. v.t. to beat rice.

lhu, n. act of beating rice. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. māṇṇipini baji ni lhu lhula. The mothers beat rice twice.

---si, n. (-pu) a wooden pestle for beating rice. (Modern Newari -'lusi').

lhuyā, aj. beaten, beating.

---baji, n. (-pu) a particular kind of thick beaten rice. (cf. tikṭṭ baji, a particular kind of thin beaten rice).

284. ल्हे - ये, lhe-ye,

a. v.t. to copy, to transcribe from the original.
wṇṇ me cha pu lhela. He copied a song.

lhe, n. act of copying, copying.

---jyā, n. work of copying.

b. v.t. to shift, to transfer. imi cheyā bastuuta lhela. They shifted furniture from their house.

lhe, n. shifting, act of shifting.

---jyā, n. work of shifting.

- c. v.i. to cowl, to move slowly along the ground.

285. व-ये, wā-ye,

- a. v.t. to glean, to collect one by one (as of grains). wā wāyāā dālāe ti ! Glean paddy and put it into the basket !
- b. v.t. to wrinkle, to contract into furrows (as of sārī).

286. स-ये, sa-ye,

- a. v.t. to add.
- b. v.t. to help, to assist.

287. स-ये, sā-ye,

- a. v.t. to increase, to add, to supply. chaṇṇ kēṇ ci sāyā lā? Did you add salt to the curry?

li-sā, n. another helping of food when feasting. waita la lisā tayā hui! Serve him meat! (lit. put meat as an addition to him).

- b. v.t. to repeat, to do or say again.

sāsi, n. repetition, doing or saying something again, an act of repeating.

--- ---, av. repeatedly, again and again.

wāṇ jītaā baji sāsi sāsi sāla. He served me beaten rice repeatedly.

- c. v.t. to serve, to offer or distribute (food or drink).

li-sā, n. a counter blow in return.

---kā-ye, v.t. to revenge, to retaliate. (syn. bwalā sā-ye). wāṇ thaa kijāyāke hēṇ lisā kāla.

He took revenge against his own younger brother.

288. **सि-ये**, si-ye,

- a. v.t. to fry. māā-yā lā siyā cwana. Mother is frying meat.

si, n. cl. act of frying. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. wā lā ni si sila. He fried the meat twice.

- b. v.t. to electroplate, to gild.

si, n. cl. act of gilding. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. latamāā nā ni si lū sila. Latamāā gilded the roof (of a temple) twice.

289. **सु-ये**, su-ve,

- a. v.t. stab, to poke.
b. v.t. to stitch, to sew.

su, n. act of stitching.

---kā, n. (-pu,-guli) thread (lit. strands for stitching).

---kā guli, n. (-guli) a ball of thread.

---jyā, n. tailoring.

---jyā kuu, n. (kuthi,-guu) a tailoring shop.

---jyā kuthi, n. (-guu) a tailoring shop.

---jyā thala, n. (-gaa) a bag or box for holding material for stitching.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to stitch, to sew.

- c. v.t. to adorn with an ear ornament.

290. **हा-ये**, hā-ye,

- a. v.t. to steam, to cook by steaming. niniyā yaamari hāla. Father's sister steamed yaamari bread.

hā, n. 1/ steam, vapour. 2/ gas.

---kan-e, v.a. for a steam or vapour to be formed, to evaporate.

---tha kan-e, v.a. for a steam or vapour to come out (as from a steaming pot).

---tha cā-ye, v.a. for a steam or vapour to come out (as from a steaming pot).

---dan-e, v.a. for a poisonous gas to shoot forth (as from a well while cleaning it up).

---wa-ye, v.a. for a steam or vapour to come out, to evaporate.

hāsi, n. (-gaa) an earthen pot which has a big hole in the centre of the base with other holes around it. (cf. pwatāsi, an earthen pot with several holes of the same size in the base).

b. v.t. to winnow.

hāsā, n. (-paa) a winnowing tray.

---hā-ye, v.t. to winnow.

c. v.t. to invite, to request courteously.

hānā, n. an invitation.

---pau, n. (patī-, -D) an invitation card.

d. v.i. to swig, to drink in a big draught.

hāsīḥ, n.a. (hasina-) a drunkard. one who swigs.

291. हि-ये, hi-ye, v.t. to wash (clothes).

hi, n. cl. act of washing. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. tatāyā ni hi wasaa hila. (My) elder sister washed clothes twice.

---jyā, n. (-guu) a laundry or dry cleaning.

---jyā kuu, n. (kuthī-, -guu). a laundry.

---jyā kuthī, n. (-guu) a laundry or dry cleaning shop.

---pāā, n. (pāla-) the exact time for washing

clothes (i.e. the clothes are dirty and should be washed).

---pāā bi-ye, v.r. for the time for washing clothes to be passed (i.e. they are dirty and should have been washed long ago).

292. हु-ये, hu-ye, v.t. to wipe out.

husā, n. 1/ (-gaa) a duster. (syn. mhusā).
2/ (-kuu) a handkerchief.

khwāā---, n. (-kuu) a handkerchief. (lit. a kerchief for the face).

lhāā---, n. (-kuu) a handkerchief. (lit. a kerchief for the hand).

6.2 Irregular

6.2.1 Irregular 'ā' form

293. का-ये, kā-ye,

a. v.t. to take. ('ā' form kayā). jīj chanke sa-phuu ma kayā. I did not take any book from you.

kā, taking.

---pāā, n. the exact time or proper time for extracting or distilling from a fermented mash.

---pāā bi-ye, v.a. for the proper or exact time for distilling of a fermented mash to have lapsed. aelāā kāpāā bita. The proper time for distilling the fermented mash has lapsed.

kāsā, n. 1/ act of taking. 2/ a game.

aelāā---, n. the fermented mash for making wine or liquor.

teela---, n. a game like the game of hide and seek, but players do not hide themselves.

sulā---, n. a game, hide and seek.

kāsu, n. taking.

---bisu, n. a policy of giving and taking, business.

---bisu da-ye, v.a. to have a good policy in business.

kāla, n. taking.

---bila, n. a give and take policy.

---bila yā-ye, v.t. to take and give reciprocally.

kāsīī, n.a. (kāśina-) one who knows only how to take (i.g. he never gives).

---gulu, n.a. one who knows only how to take.

---dyaa, n.a. (dewa-) one who knows only how to take.

jhā-kā, n. 1/ brightness. 2/ a force.

jhā-kā, n. 1/ a jerk, a jolt. mwatarāā jhākā kāla. The motar car gave a jolt. 2/ an event, accident.

---jhuku, av. interruptedly, without continuation (to sleep).

---jhuku ūī, n.a. a crazy woman.

---jhuku wāē, n.a. a crazy man.

ākā---, n. an accident, a chance.

ākā---ā, av. accidentally, by chance.

ākā---e, av. accidentally, by chance.

māākāā, nj. common

---khalaa, n. (khalaka-,-guu) a group of guthi members who work for community purposes.

---jyā, n. a common work, a work that is common to all.

b v.t. to seduce (polite term).

c. v.i. to intoxicate.

294. धा-ये, dhā-ye, v.t. to say, to inform. (pc. form: 'dhayā') jīī lā dhayāgu khaa tara chaā khā manyāā. I told you, but you paid no attention.

dhā, n. saying.

---kwa, aj. that much what someone asked.

---thēē, av. actually, really, exactly.

---thēṭ-yāgu, aj. real, actual, truthful. (a thing).
dhāthēṭ-yāgu khṛ, the real fact, the truthful
saying.

---thēṭ ---thēṭ, av. actually, really, seriously.

dhāthēṭ-yāmha, aj. real, actual, truthful (animate
being).

---pu, n. 1/ (-guu) meaning, statement. 2/
precept. 3/ manner of saying.

---pu lhāpu, n. saying, rumour.

---puu, n. (puti/li-, -guu) meaning.

dhāla, saying.

---khṛ, n. rumour.

jhiisṛṛ dhāla-khṛ nene majiu. We should not
pay attention to rumour.

6.2.2 Irregular 'k' causative form

295. इ-ये, i-ye, v.t. to suck, to draw a liquid into the
mouth. ('k' form: 'ik-e').

296. उ-ये, u-ye, v.t. to bark, ('k' form: 'uk-e').

297. गि-ये, gi-ye,

a. v.t. to draw a line. ('k' form: 'gik-e').

gisā, (-pu) a pen for drawing or scratching a line.

b. v.t. to write.

298. त्व-ये, twa-ye, v.t. to take off (of clothes). ('k'
form: 'twak-e').

299. न-ये, na-ye, v.t. to eat. ('K' form: 'nak-e').

na. n. the act of eating.

---gulu, n.a. a person who can eat to excess.

---khirāṇ, n.a. (rana-) one who can eat to
excess.

---jyā, n. 1/ (-guu) the act of eating. 2/ the act of eating, drinking and making merry (lit. eating work).

---pāā, n. (pāla-, -guu). 1/ preparation of food. 2/ cookery, the act or practice of cooking.

---pāā sā-ye, v.a. for someone's cooking to be or become tasty.

---bhāe, n. (bhāsa-, -guu). 1/ manner of eating (lit. eating language). wa macāyā nabhāe taskaḥ bāḥ malāā. That child's way of eating is extremely vulgare (lit. not nice, clumsy). 2/ flattery, false praise.

---bhāe lhā-ye, v.t. 1/ to flatter. Sentalicā tasakaḥ nabhāe lhāe saa. Sentali knows how to flatter (someone). 2/ to talk about eating.

---suwāā, n.a. (wala-) one who eats to excess (lit. eating cook).

---swa tā-ye v.a. to become able to eat, to have a good appetite. (Syn. nae swa tā-ye).

nake, n. act of feeding.

---citā, n.a. a group of people that arrange persons to be served at a great feast or a banquet.

---bhāe yā-ye, v.t. to pretend to feed (someone), to act as if one is feeding something (to someone).

---ē thyā-ye, v.y. to skimp. (lit. cheat by feeding).

---ē syā-ye, v.t. to skimp. (lit. kill by under-feeding).

napu, n. manner of eating.

nasā, n. food.

---twasā, n. diet. (lit. food and drink).

---swa tā-ye, v.a. to have a good appetite.

nasu, n. manner of eating.

---cā-ye, for appetite to be lost (used especially of pregnant woman).

nae, n. the act of eating.

---swa tā-ye, v.a. to have good appetite.

---e cā-ye, v.a. for appetite to be lost (especially used of a pregnant woman).

---e si-ye, v.i. to be skimped.

6.2.3 Irregular Imperative form

300. जा-ये, jhā-ye, v.i. to come or go (honorific). (Imp. 'jhāsa').

jhāsu, n. repose, rest, relaxation.

---phi-ye, v.i. to take a rest, to relax.

---lan-e, v.a. 1/ for cooked rice to be or become moderately cool. (Syn. busu lan-e). 2/ v.i. to take a rest, to relax.

301. त-ये, ta-ye,

- a. v.t. to put. (imp. 'ti').

tasā, n. putting, manner of putting.

tasī, n. (-guu) a rack.

---gwa-ye, v.t. to calculate for making a rack on.

---ta-ye, v.t. to make a rack on.

---tā-ye, v.t. to make a rack on (lit. to fix a rack on).

tasu, n. manner of putting.

man-taeka, av. with consideration and unexpectedly, leisurely and lovely, leisurely and kindly. (to come).

- b. v.t. to bed, to cohabit.

302. दि-ये, di-ye, v.t. to sit down. (imp. 'disa'; also used as a respective aux.)
303. व-ये, wa-ye, to come. (Imp. 'wā').

304. ह-ये, ha-ye, v.t. to bring with. (Imp. 'haki',
'haci', hati, 'hī').

hasā, n. 1/ act of bringing. 2/ income.

---bali, n. (-tā) an extra income.

hasī, n. 1/ act of bringing. 2/ income. 3/
respect, honour.

---basi, n. 1/ respect, honour. 2/ culture.

---basi ta-ye, v.t. to respect, to honour.

---basi da-ye, v.a. to have good relationship
with.

---lā-ye, 1/ v.i. to become honourable. 2/ v.a.
for income to meet expenditure. (Used only in
the negative sense) āpulu dāju-yā nhyākwā haasāqā
hasī malāā thāy kanhae. Now-a-days whatever
brother Āpulu earns dose not meet his expendi-
ture.

hasu, n. 1/ act of bringing. 2/ income.

---bali, n. (-ta) an extra income.

---lā-ye, v.a. for income to meet expenditure.
(Used only in the negative sense). (syn. thyā
lā-ye, thyāsu lā-ye).

6.3 Impersonal verbs

305. क्व-ये, kwa-ye, v.i. to be burnt, to become scorched.

kwaeka, av. in a scorching manner.

306. ख-ये, kha-ye, v.i. to be illuminated.

khaeka, av. in an illuminating way.

307. ख्व-ये, khwa-ye, v.i. to freez.

308. जा-ये, cā-ye, v.i. to be felt.

cāeka, av. knowingly, purposely.

cāā, aj. feeling, sensitive.

---nugaa, (gala-, -guu) conscious mind. (Syn. dāḍ-nugaa).

---wəḥ, n.a. 1/ a man who pretends to be a perfectly mad (he himself). 2/ a crazy man, an insane man. (syn. tājyā wəḥ; cf. jhāā wəḥ, a whimsical person).

kwa cāla, n. the end. (syn. sidhala).

kwacāeka, av. thoroughly, completely

309. चु-ये, cu-ye, v.a. to sell well.

310. छ-ये, chwa-ye, v.r. to be burn.

chwaa, aj. 1/ burned. 2/ liberal.

---gu nugaa, n. (nugala-, -guu) a heart which is very liberal or opened.

---nugaa, n.a. an open-hearted person, a high-minded person. (syn. hwaa nugaa).

---mha manuu, n.a. (nukha-) a liberal or noble-minded person.

311. ज-ये, ja-ye, v.a. to become sharp or shaper.

ca-jaa, n. (jala-, -guu) discipline.

---lajaa, n. 1/ decency. 2/ civility, culture.

la-jaa, n. (jala-, -guu) good behaviour, politeness.

---su, n. behaviourism.

312. जा-ये, jā-ye,

a. v.i. to be filled to the top. ghalae laa jāla. The pitcher has filled with water.

jāsi, n. fulness, completeness.

--- ---wa-ye, v.a. to come into fulness.

---wa-ye, v.a. to come into fulness. wayā jwaa-bhan jāsi wala. Her youth came into fulness.

b. v.i. to be completed (of building).

- c. v.i. to become well-known. chimi k̄ae
ākhalae jāla. Your son became well-known
for learning.

313. जि-ये, ji-ye,

- a. v.i. to be or become promoted.
b. v.i. to become nice or nicer.

314. ज्व-ये, jwa-ye,

- a. v.a. to leak, to trickle down.
b. v.a. to become sharp or sharper.

jwaa, aj. sharpened.

---mhutu, n.a. a sharp-tongued person. (syn.
chwāā mhutu).

315. ता-ये, tā-ye,

- a. v.i. to hear, to over hear.

tā, n. the power of hearing.

---khwāḍe, n.a. a person who pretends not to hear.

tāsu, n. the power of hearing.

---lā-ye, v.a. to have the power of hearing.

tāsuu, n. (suli-, -guu) the power of hearing.

---da-ye, v.a. to have the power of hearing.

- b. v.i. to seem, to feel.

316. तु-ये, tu-ye, v.i. to be durable.

317. ते-ये, te-ye, v.a. to be time to do something.

tela, n. exact time, perfect time (for doing
something).

---kāśā, n. a game like the game of hide and seek
but players do not hide themselves. (cf. sulā.
kāśā, the game of hide and seek).

318. त्व-ये, twa-ye,

a. v.a. for the paddy plant to be form grain.
wāmā twala. The paddy plant had formed grain.

b. v.a. for the sun, moon, light or planet to rise. timilā twala. The moon has risen.

319. थु-ये, thu-ye,

a. v.i. to be found (of a thing which was lost beforehand).

thula, n. act of finding.

---bāā, n. (bāla-, -guu) reward for discovery of a lost thing. (cf. tyāka-bāā, a present which is given by a gambler or winner).

b. v.i. to feel, to realise.

thuu, aj. felt, realised.

---su, n. realisation, feeling.

320. थ्वा-ये, thwa-ye,

a. v.i. to be brought forth from an egg.

b. v.i. to be whitened, to blanch.

c. v.i. to echo, to resound with echo.

thwaa, aj. resonant.

---saa, (sala-, -D) reverberation of sound, echo.

321. द-ये, da-ye, v.i. to fall down.

322. दा-ये, dā-ye,

a. v.t. snatch. imāā chamha khācā dāla. A kite snatched a chick.

b. v.i. to be boiled, to boil.

dā, n. act of boiling. Used as a classifier word that gives countability to the verb's action. jā ni dā dāla. Rice boiled twice.

---pāā, aj. well-boiled, well-cooked. (cf. supāā, well boiling of milk).

---pāā wan-e, v.a. to be well-boiled or cooked.

dā-si, n. act of brimful boiling.

---wa-ye, v.a. to flow over the edge (from a boiling vessel).

323. ध-ये, dha-ye, v.t. to act upon, to do. (used only with verbal prefix).

si-dhala, n. the end. (syn. kwa-cāla).

324. ना-ये, nā-ye,

a. v.i. to melt, to become liquid.

b. v.i. to become overcooked (of rice). jā nāla. The rice became overcooked.

325. नि-ये, ni-ye,

a. v.a. to be good for health.

b. v.i. to be agreeable, to be suitable.

nii, aj. 1/ suitable. 2/ pure, holy.

---baji, n. oblation offering made to a deity. (lit. holy beaten rice).

---yā-ye, v.t. to purify.

---laa, n. (lakha-) holy water. (cf. naalaa, water which is brought (today) early in the morning).

---sii, n. sanctification.

---sii yā-ye, v.t. to sanctify.

c. v.a. for a small talk to be or become true or serious

niḷaḷ, av. actually, truly. (cf. khyāḷaḷ, with a joke).

nii, n. seriousness.

---yā-ye, v.t. to take seriously. jīī khyāḷaḷ dhaigu, chaḷa nii yāe mate. I have said with a joke, (so) do not take seriously!

326. नु-ये, nu-ye, v.i. to be felt (used only with verbal prefix).

327. न्व-ये, nwa-ye,

a. v.a. to become sharp or sharper.

b. v.a. to be too much (as of salt).

c. v.a. to glow, to grow fire without a flame.

nwaeka, av. in a glowing way.

328. बा-ये, bā-ye, v.ā. to be disjoined, to be untied, to be dislocated.

329. बु-ये, bu-ye,

a. v.a. to be born, to be brought forth.

bu, n. the act of bringing forth, birth.

---khuu, n. (khulī-, -guu) birth mark.

---dā, n. birth day anniversary.

---dīī, n. (dīna-) birth day anniversary.

---nhi, n. (-guu, loc. khunhu) birth day anniversary.

---sā khā, n. a ceremony in which hair (which has gotten by birth) is shaved. (cf. kaṭṭā puḷā, an initiation of a twiceborn).

---dhaḷ, n. an annual ceremony, birth day anniversary.

b. v.a. to spring up, to sprout, to grow.

c. v.a. for water to spring.

330. मु-ये, mu-ye,

- a. v.a. to burst out, to be blasted.
- b. v.a. for grains to be puffed up.

331. म्हु-ये, mhu-ye, v.a. to come out in spurts (of blood when an artery is cut, of water when a pipe is punctured).

332. ये-ये, ye-ye, v.i. to love, to be in love with, to like.

yaa, aj. beloved.

---tyaa, n. (tela-, -guu) love contact.

---tyaa ju-ye, v.i. to be in love with, to love.

yeyāpu, aj. lovely, loving, pleasing.

yeyāpuka, av. in a pleasing way.

yeyā pu-ye, v.a. (for a thing) to be or become pleasing, (for a person) to become loving.

yeyāpuse cwan-e, v.i. to become loving, pleasing.

yeyāpusecwanka, av. in a pleasing way.

333. ल-ये, lā-ye,

- a. v.a. for a disease to cure, to become restored, to be recovered.

lāā, aj. cured, restored.

---kathāā, av. just after having restored or recovered.

---suu, av. just after having restored or recovered. lwae lāā-suu nhyane lāāgu nae majiu. Just after having recovered from illness, it is not good to eat just anything.

- b. v.a. heal up (of wound).

334. लु-ये, lu-ye, v.a. (for the sun, moon, or planet) to rise. timilā lula. The moon rose.

lu, n. (-D) a scene of a drama.

luu, aj. risen.

---jaa, n. (jala-). 1/ dawn. 2/ the rising sun.

---jaa lu-ye, v.i. to begin to grow light in the morning, to down.

---nibhāā, n. (ibhāāla-) 1/ the rising sun. 2/ n.a. a promising personality.

335. लव-ये, lwa-ye, v.i. to be suitable.

lwasā, n. (-tā) relish, sauce.

---ghāsā, n. relish, sauce.

ghāsā---, n. relish, sauce.

lwaeka, av. in a suitable manner.

336. स-ये, sa-ye,

a. v.i. to have experience of, to know.

dhu-saa, n.a. (sala-) a chemist, an occupational cast.

b. v.a. to bear fruit, to fruit.

337. स्व-ये, swa-ye,

a. v.i. to be entangled, to be confused.

swaa, aj. entangled, confused.

---nugaa, n.a. (gala-) a sorrowful person, a confused person. 2/ (-guu) a heart which is being confused.

b. v.a. (for grains) to be dried well. wā swala. The paddy has dried well.

338. हा-ये, hā-ye,

a. v.a. (for hair) to shed.

b. v.a. (for fruit, flower, or leaf) to fall off.

- c. v.a. (for a tooth, a feather) to be removed,
to be uprooted.

339. हे-ये, he-ye,

- a. v.i. to be enticed, to be allured.

hesi, n. charm, beauty, agreeable disposition.
(syn. hisi).

---lā-ye, v.i. to have charm.

hyaa, nj a. (hela-) a desirous person.

---suu, n. (suli-, -guu) desirousness.

misā---, n.a. (hela-) a lustful person.

lyāse---, n.a. (hela-) a lustful person.

lwāpu---, n.a. (hela-) a warmonger.

- b. v.i. to be gratified, to be obliged.

340. ह-ये, hwa-ye,

- a. v.a. to be dislocated, to be disjoined.

- b. v.a. (for a bud) to open, to flower, to
blossom.

hwaa, aj. opened.

---nugaa, n.a. (gala-) a high-minded person,
an open-hearted person. (syn. chwaa nugaa).

7. CLASS IV PRINCIPAL VERBS

with morphophonemically /l/ ending and their possible formations.

7.1 Regular verbs

341. **इल्-ए**, il-e,

a. v.t. to smear, besmear.

ilā ilā, n. 1/ smearing. 2/ painting, (child talk).

---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to smear. 2/ to paint (child talk). (Sometimes ilāā ilāā yā-ye).

b. v.t. to paint, to white-wash.

342. **उल्-ए**, ul-e,

a. v.t. to open, to expose, to inaugurate.

ulā, n. opening, inauguration.

b. v.t. to apply mascara.

ulu ulu, n. act of applying mascara. (child talk).

---ta-ye, v.t. to apply mascara. (child talk).

---yā-ye, v.t. to apply mascara. (child talk).

ulu pāā, n. act of applying mascara. (child talk).

---ta-ye, v.t. to apply mascara (child talk).

---yā-ye, v.t. to apply mascara (child talk).

343. **काल्-ए**, kāl-e,

a. v.t. to scramble eggs.

kālā, n. the act of scrambling eggs.

---lā, n. a meat preparation which is made easily. (Sometimes kāllā; lit. scrambled meat).

kāllā kuu ji-ye, v.a. for someone's appearance to be seen aged or old.

kuti kālā, aj. dogmatic.

kati kālā pahaa, n. (-guu) 1/ dogmatism. 2/ bigotry.

kuti kālāsu, n. (-guu) dogmatism. 2/ bigotry.

b. v.t. to melt (as of gold), to purify (gold) by melting.

344. कुल - ए, kul-e,

a. v.t. to stir.

kulā, n. act of stirring

---kathī, n. (-pu) a stick to stir rice as it is beaten.

kusā, n. anything to stir.

---kathī, n. (-pu) a stick to stir rice as it is beaten.

b. v.t. to act impulsively.

kulā, n. impulse.

---jyā, n. (-guu) an impulsive act.

---bi-ye, v.t. to act impulsively.

kusī, n. (kusina-) an insigator.

345. केल - ए, kel-e,

a. v.t. to crush to powder, to pulverize.

b. v.t. to flatten with a rolling pin.

kelsā, n. (-pu, -guu) a rolling pin. (dim. kelsācā).

kelsi, n. (-pu,-thu) a goldsmith's appliance for flattening a gold-plate.

kele, n. act of rolling.

---muu, n. (muli,-,pu,-thu) a goldsmith's appliance for flattening a gold-plate.

c. v.t. to fluff up (cotton).

d. v.t. to run over by.

346. खल्-ए, khal-e, v.t. to thresh grains.

khala, n. (-guu) a threshing ground or floor.

---chi-ye, v.t. to mark off and level a floor for threshing.

---pu-ye, v.t. to clean or prepare a threshing floor (lit. to sweep a threshing floor).

khalā, n. a threshing floor, a plot.

347. खेल-ए, khel-e,

a. v.t. to use, to act upon.

khelā, n. (-guu) experiment, usage.

b. v.t. to enchant.

khelā, n. enchantment, witchcraft.

348. गाल्-ए, gāl-e,

a. v.t. to fan, to agitate (the air) with a fan.

gālsā, (pāā,-guu) a fan. (dim. gālsācā).

b. v.t. to fan away the chaff.

gāli, n. (-pāā) a flapper, a flat thing to fan away the chaff. (dim. gālicā).

gālīḥ, n. (gālīna,-,pāā) a flapper, a flat thing to fan away the chaff. (dim. gālīḥicā).

c. v.t. to cohabit (of a rooster with a hen).
gwangalāḥ mākhā gāla. The rooster fertilized the hen.

349. **गुल्-ए**, gul-e, v.t. to act upon, to do. (Used only with verbal prefix).

350. **ग्वल्-ए**, gwal-e,

a. v.t. to enlarge a hole.

b. v.t. to seduce.

c. v.t. to stir a fire in a heater to get it glowing.

gwalā, n. 1/ the act of stirring. 2/ lottery, a game of chance. 3/ bribe.

---ta-ye, v.t. to settle a matter by lot.

---nak-e, v.t. to bribe, to give bribe to.

---bi-ye, v.t. 1/ to stir up. 2/ to bribe, to give bribe to.

d. v.t. to stir.

351. **चिल्-ए**, cil-e, v.t. to move back, to remove.

nhe-cilā, n. 1/ advance, progress. 2/ act of moving forward.

li-cilā, n. 1/ act of moving back. 2/ aberration, deviation from the thruth, a wandering from the right path.

352. **कुल्-ए**, cul-e,

a. v.t. to rob, to scrub.

culsā, n. (-guu) an implement to make small pieces. chimi tatāyā culsāe laḥ culā cwana. Your sister is grating radishes on such an appliance.

culsi, n. (-pu) a kitchen-knife, a stationary blade. culsi-yāta kuḥ wa kuḥyaa naḥ dhāegu yāā. Culsi is also called 'kuḥ' and 'kuḥyaa'

b. v.i. to swing, to move to and fro.

culā, n. act of swinging, swinging.

culsā, n.a swing. (syn. husluḥ, puḥ).

---cul-e, v.i. to swing. (syn. huslųų
pul-e, pųı pul-e).

353. **चुल्-ए**, chul-e,

- a. v.t. to thread, to pass thread through the eye of a needle.
- b. v.t. to enlarge a hole.

chulyāhā, n.a. 1/ an instigator. 2/ one who backbites.

354. **चेल-ए**, chel-e, v.t. to use, to apply, to operate.
ama nhuugu thala bala nii chya! Use that new utensil first!

chelā, n. usage, experiment.

---swa-ye, v.t. to try by using or by experiment to find out whether something fits or not.

chele, n. use, usefulness.

---kathāā, av. tentatively, empirically, experimentally. (syn. chelebhanāā).

---pu, aj. useable, fit to be used.

---pu-ye, v.a. to become useable, to be fit for using.

---bahaa, av. useable, fit to be used. (syn. chelepu).

---bhanāā, av. tentatively, empirically, experimentally. (syn. chelekathāā).

355. **तिल्-ए**, til-e, v.t. to dress the hair with oil.

tilā tilā, n. act of dressing the hair. (child talk).

---yā-ye, v.t. to dress the hair with oil. (child talk).

356. **तुल्-ए**, tul-e, v.t. to roll, to wrap in folds or in a rounded shape.

tulcā, n. (-pu) a rolling pin.

tulsā, n. (-pu) a rolling pin. (dim. tulsācā).

tule, n. act of rolling, rolling.

---bahaa, aj. able to be rolled.

357. **तेल्-ए**, tel-e, v.t. to press, to suppress.

tele, n. the act of pressing.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be pressed.

358. **थल्-ए**, thal-e, v.t. to break into, to cut into. (This verb is used only with verbal prefixes such as: 'kucā thal-e', to break into two or pieces. The prefixes 'kuu' and 'twāā' are bound to numeral prefixes such as: 'ni, swa, pe, and so on. Thus ni-kuu or ni-twāā thal-e, to cut into two; swa-kuu or swa-twāā thal-e, to cut into three; pe-kuu or pe-twāā thal-e, to cut into four; nyā-kuu or nyā-twāā thal-e, to cut five; gu-kuu or gu-twāā thal-e, to cut into nine; etc).

359. **थिल्-ए**, thil-e, v.t. to smear, to besmear.

thilā, n. act of smearing.

--- ---, n. act of smearing, smearing. (child talk).

--- ---yā-ye, v.t. to smear. (child talk).
(Sometimes thilāṇṇ thilāṇṇ yā-ye).

360. **थुल्-ए**, thul-e, v.t. to break into, to cut into. (This verb is used only with the prefix 'twa').

361. **नाल्-ए**, nāl-e, v.t. to adopt, to accept, to approve.

nālā, aj. adopted, accepted. (syn. jyānā).

---kāe, n.h. (kāya-) an adopted son. (syn. jyānā-kāe).

---macā, n.a. an adopted child. (syn. jyānā-macā).

---mhyāe, n.h. (mhyāca-) an adopted daughter.
(syn. jyānā-mhyāe).

nālāpu, aj. adoptable, fit to be adopted.

nālā pu-ye, v.a. to become adoptable.

nāle, n. adoption.

---pu, aj. adoptable, fit to be adopted.

---pu-ye, v.a. to become adoptable, fit to be adopted, adoptable.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be adopted.

362. **निल-ए**, nil-e, v.t. to twist, to wind strands.

nilā, aj. twisting.

---kipaa, n. (kipata-, -pu) a twisted rope.

nile, n. act of twisting, twisting.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be twisted.

363. **न्हिल्-ए**, nhil-e, v.i. to smile, to laugh Tatāpiḥ
jigu khā nenāā nhila. Having heard my remark,
the elder sisters laughed.

nhilā, n. a smile, a laugh. wayā nhilā jitaa
bāḍālā tāā. It seems to me that her smile is
very nice.

---khwāā, n. (khwāla-, -pāā) a cheerful or
pleasant face. Pasāḍā jitaa nhilā khwālāḥ
natula. (My) friend greeted me with a smiling
face.

---saa, n. (sala-, -guu) a laughing sound. ana
keḥyā nhilā-saa du. That is the sound of my
younger sister laughing.

nhili, n. a joke, a jest.

---khyāli, n. 1/ a joke, a jest. 2/ love-
contact.

nhile, n. act of smiling, a smile, a laugh.

---pi-ye, v.i. to control laughing.

---pu, aj. fit to be laughed at, ridiculous.

---pu-ye, v.a. to be or become ridiculous.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be laughed at, ridiculous.
nhile bahaagu khā, a ridiculous comment.

---bhāe yā-ye, v.t. to pretend to smile.
nhisu, n. cheerfulness, pleasure.

---dan-e, v.a. for one's cheerfulness to be
aroused. wayā khwāā nhisu dana. Cheerfulness
arouse on his face.

364. पाल्-ए, pāl-e, v.t. to cut with a sword.

pā, (-pu) an axe.

---mwaa, n. (mwala-, -gaa) the head of an axe.

365. पुल-ए, pul-e,

a. v.t. to pay back, to repay.

b. v.t. to step across, to leap over.

c. v.t. to side with, to embrace an opinion
of a party.

d. v.t. to be or become pleased, to sit or
dwell somewhere.

366. पवल्-ए, pwal-e,

a. v.t. to peel, to strip off (fruit, beans).
kijāqā santrāsi pwala. (My) younger brother
peeled off an orange.

b. v.t. to disclose a fault or crime of
someone else, or to implicate a person in
crime. Rām-yāta khuy pwala. The thief
implicated Ram.

pwalyāhā, n.a. a plaintiff.

367. बुल्-ए, bul-e,

a. v.i. to accompany, to keep company with.

bulā, n. company, companionship.

---bhāe, n. (bhasa-, -guu) a companionship, a consequence of good company. manuuyā pahaa bulā bhāsā wani. The conduct of a person is built by good company.

---yā-ye, v.t. to keep company with.

hilā---, n. exchange.

hilā---ju-ye, v.a. (for something) to be exchanged by mistake or unknowingly.

hilā---yā-ye, v.t. to exchange purposely or intentionally.

b. v.t. to blend.

368. बल्-ए, bwal-e,

a. v.t. to revenge, to take revenge.

bwalā, n. revenge, retaliation.

---sā-ye, v.t. to revenge. wā kijā-yāke bwalā sāla. He took revenge on (his) brother.

---swā-ye, v.t. to revenge.

b. v.t. to repay, to pay back.

c. v.t. to compensate.

bwalā, n. compensation.

---chwa-ye, v.t. to send someone for working (to the field, as a compensation or return). kulamā dājy bekā-yāta bwalā chwayā hala. Brother kula-maa sent Bekha (as a return) for working.

---jyā, n. a work dose in return.

---tha-ye, v.t. to call for collective effort for community purpose.

---bi-ye, v.t. to compensate.

---wan-e, v.i. to go for working (to the field, as a compensation or return).

---sā-ye, v.t. to compensate.

d. v.t. to help, to assist.

bwalā, n. help, assistance.

---than-e, v.t. to call for collective effort
or community purpose.

369. माल्-ए, māl-e, v.t. to search, to investigate.

mālā, n. a search.

---jyā, n. (-guu) research, research work.

māle, n. act of searching.

---kathṇa, av. in a searching way.

370. मुल्-ए, mul-e, v.t. to seam, to make a seam of.

371. म्हाल्-ए, mhāl-e, v.t. to diet, to control diet. usāḇ
madu-pisṇa mhutu mhāle mālā. sick people must
control their diet.

mhālā, n. 1/ control. 2/ diet.

---sālā, n. 1/ cure. 2/ diet.

---sālā da-ye, v.i. 1/ to be controlled (of
diet). 2/ to be preserved (of clothes).

---sālā yā-ye, 1/ v.t. to control diet.
thaagu jiu-yā mhālā-sālā yā! Control your own
diet! 2/ to preserve, to save. Thaagu wasaa
mhālā sālā yā! Preserve your clothes!

372. म्हिल्-ए, mhil-e, v.t. to thrust into, to sack.

pasalyāḇ mhee baji mhila. The shop-keeper
thrust beaten rice into a sack.

mhi, n. act of sacking, thrusting.

---cā, n. (-pāā) 1/ a packet. 2/ a sack.

jāli---cā, n. (-pāā) a small knitting bag.

jwāā---cā, n. (-pāā) a small knitting bag.

(cf. jwāā-mhe, a knitted bag made of rope
which is used by potters to carry their earthen
pots in).

nālu---cā, n. (-pāā) a knitting jute bag.

373. **म्हेल्-ए**, mhel-e, v.t. to thrust into.

mhe, n. (-pāā) a jute bag. (dim. mhecā).

jwāā---, n. (-pāā,-ju) a knitted bag made of rope which is used by potters to carry their earthen pots in. kumāātasēṣ jwāāmhee tayāā cābhārā mī hai. Having put the earthen pots into a knitted bag the potter come to sell them.

374. **याल्-ए**, yāl-e, v.t. to groove, to cut a groove in by means of chisel.

375. **येल्-ए**, yel-e,

a. v.t. to level the grain at the top of a measuring pot.

b. v.t. to scratch, to score.

yelīṣ, n. (yelina-,-pu,-guu) an instrument, a small implement used by barbers for removing calluses or blackheads. (dim. yelīṣcā).

c. v.t. to shake a winnowing tray with a downward and whirling motion to separate smaller and larger grains.

yelīṣ, n. (yelina-,-pāā) a winnowing tray with several small holes in the middle. (dim. yelīṣcā).

376. **वाल्-ए**, wāl-e,

a. v.t. to blend together with, to mix up.

wālā, the act of blending together.

--- ---, n. the act of blending together, mixing up. (child talk).

--- --- yā-ye, v.t. to blend together, to mix up. (child talk).

b. v.t. to make a thorough search.

wālā, n. the act of making a thorough search.

kwa---, n. a criticism, a deep study.
 du---, n. a criticism, a deep study.
 pi---, n. a criticism, a superficial study.

377. **सल-ए**, sāl-e, v.t. to pull, to drag toward.

nhe-sāā, n. the act of pulling or dragging toward.

---yā-ye, v.t. to pretaste, to taste before hand.

---lisāā yā-ye, v.t. to give torture to, to vex by pulling and dragging to and fro.

lisāā, n. the act of pulling and dragging backward.

---nhesāā yā-ye, v.t. to give torture to, to vex by pulling and dragging to and fro.

378. **सिल्-ए**, sil-e, v.t. to rinse, to wash (of things).

silā, n. act of rinsing or washing.

--- ---, n. the act of rinsing or washing. (child talk).

--- --- yā-ye, v.t. to rinse, to wash (of things), (child talk; sometimes silāq silāq yā-ye).

nwa---, n. the act of rinsing the mouth, washing nose, mouth and chin.

nwa---kā-ye, v.t. to rinse the mouth, to wash the mouth and chin.

nwa---bi-ye, v.t. to pour out water for those in a great feast who rinse the mouth.

379. **सुल्-ए**, sul-e, v.i. to hide, to conceal (of self).

sulā, n. the act of concealing, hiding.

---kāśā, n. (-guu) the game of hide and seek. (cf. tela kāśā, the game like the hide and seek but players do not hide themselves).

bhāe---, n. mimicry.

sule, n. the act of hiding, concealing.

bhāe---, n. mimicry.

380. **हाल-ए**, hāl-e, v.i. to utter loudly, to cry out. wa
hāla ukīj ji lihāā wayā. He cried out so I
came back.

hāā, aj. uttered.

---kipā, n. (-guu) cinema. (syn. nawāā kipā
(lit. uttered picture).

hāsīj, n.a. (sina-) a talkative person, a
chatterbox.

---gulu, n.a. a talkative person, a chatterbox.

381. **हिल-ए**, hil-e,

a. v.i. to rotate, to remove.

b. v.t. to change, exchange.

hiu, n. the act of changing, a change.

---pāā, n. (pāla-, -guu) revolution, a radical
change.

---pāā wa-ye, v.a. for a radical change to
come, to occur.

---pāā ha-ye, v.t. to revolt. (lit. to bring
a radical change).

---mī, n.a. a translator.

bhāe---mī, n.a. a translator.

hilā, n. the act of changing, a change.

---bulā, n. exchange.

---bulā ju-ye, v.a. to be exchanged by mistake
or unknowingly.

---bulā yā-ye, v.t. to exchange purposely or
intentionally.

hile, n. act of changing.

---pu, aj. changeable.

---pu-ye, v.i. to be or become changeable.

hisu, n. (-guu) a change, a fact of changing.

---ha-ye, v.t. to revolt, (lit. bring a change).

c. v.t. to expose to the air or sun.

382. हुल् - ए, hul-e,

- a. v.i. to go or walk around
- b. v.i. to dance, to move with rhythmic steps.

383. ह्वल् - ए, hwal-e, v.t. to hurl, to scatter. macāṇṇ
jhyālāṇ laa hwala. The child hurled water
out of the window.

hwa, n. hurling, scattering.

---jyā, n. (-guu) sawing.

---jyā yā-ye, to sow, to scatter seeds on.

hwalā, n. act of hurling, scattering.

hwale, n. act of hurling, scattering.

---jyā, n. (-guu) sowing.

---jyā yā-ye, v.t. to sow, to scatter seeds
on.

7.2 Irregular 'k' causative form

384. स्वल् - ए, swal-e, v.t. to imitate, to micic. ('k'
form: 'swak-e').

swalā, n. (-guu) an imitation.

---jyā, n. an imitating business.

7.3 Impersonal verbs

385. कुल् - ए, kul-e, v.t. to preen, to trim the feathers
with the beak.

386. गेल् - ए, gel-e, v.a. to be affected by.

387. चल् - ए, cāl-e,

- a. v.a. to be opened.

b. v.a. to be unlocked.

cāeka, av. completely, thoroughly. cwāeka
wāsaa yā, makhu sā āma lithwae n̄a phu.
Treat completely otherwise that (diseases) may
be recur.

388. छाल्-ए, chāl-e, v.i. to not to feel shame or be
embarrassed. wa misācā machāla. That little
girl felt embarrassed.

chālā, n. modesty, decency.

---bhāe, n. (bhāsa-, -guu) the sense of modes-
ty or decency. (lit. language of modesty).

ma---bhāe n. (bhāsa-, -guu) the sense of modesty
or decency. manuutaeke nhāpāṇ machālā-bhāe
nīḍ dae mās. Above all men must have a
sense of modesty.

chālae gel-e, v.i. to become modest, to
become decent.

389. जेल्-ए, jel-e, v.a. to corrode, to wear away gradually.

390. तुल्-ए, tul-e, v.a. to roll. guccā cha gaa bāṇ tula.
A marble rolled along the ground.

tul, n. the act of rolling along the ground.

---cā, n. (-pu, -thuu) a rolling pin.

---sā, n. (-pu, -thuu) a rolling pin. (dim.
tulsā-cā).

391. दल्-ए, dal-e, v.a. to be broken into. (This verb is
used usually with a verbal prefix 'kucā' =
kucā dal-e, to be broken into. Two other
prefixes added to the verb dal-e are 'kuu'
and 'twāā'. These are bound to numeral pre-
fixes, e.g. ni kuu dal-e, to be broken into
two; swa-kuu dal-e, to be broken into three;
jhi-kuu dal-e, to be broken into ten; pe twāā
dal-e, to be broken into four; gu-twāā dal-e,
to be broken into nine, etc).

392. **धुल्-ए**, dhul-e, v.a. to be broken into. (This verb is used with the prefix 'twa').
393. **नेल्-ए**, nel-e, v.i. to become tired.
 nyaa, aj. tied, fatigued.
 ---khwālāṇ, av. in a tired or fatigued manner, exhaustingly.
394. **न्याल्-ए**, nyāl-e, v.i. to feel shame, to be or become ashamed (rare use).
 nyālāpu, aj. shameful.
 nyālā pu-ye, v.a. to be or become shameful or ashamed. thwa khā tasakāṇ hee nyālāpu. This talk is extremely shameful.
395. **न्याल्-ए**, nhyāl-e, v.i. to have an interest in doing something. wayā jyā yāe nhyāla. He had an interest in working (i.g. in doing work).
 nhyāipu, aj. pleasing, pleasurable. (ant. mhāipu).
 nhyāi pu-ye, v.a. to be or become pleasing, pleasurable. (ant. mhāi pu-ye).
 nhyālāpu, aj. pleasurable, pleasing.
 nhyālā pu-ye, v.a. to be or become pleasing, pleasurable.
396. **फाल्-ए**, phāl-e, v.a. to have a narrow escape, to narrowly escape accident or injury.
397. **बल्-ए**, bwal-e, v.a. to be unstuck.
398. **माल्-ए**, māl-e, v.i. to need, to feel a need for.
 māā, aj. necessary, inevitable.
 ---kathāṇ, av. in an inevitable way or manner. (sometimes māā māā kathāṇ).
 ---gu kathāṇ, av. in an inevitable way or manner.

---the, av. in an inevitable way or manner.
 (sometimes mǎā mǎāthe).

mālāṣ---the, av. in an inevitable way or
 manner. (lit. in that way which is necessitated).

8. CLASS V PRINCIPAL VERBS

with morphophonemically /p/, /t/, /k/ ending and their possible formations.

8.1 Regular verbs.

8.1.1 Morphophonemically /p/ ending verbs.

399. कप् - ए, kap-e,

a. v.t. to thrust into.

kapaa, n. (kapala-, -guu) a fill wall or the portion of a wall between pillars or between a pillar and the end the building.

---dan-e, v.t. to build such a wall.

b. v.t. to dig a grave, to groove.

kapi, n. (-guu) 1/ corner. 2/ a narrow place between two things. (var. kāpi).

400. कुप् - ए, kup-e,

a. v.t. to respect, to regard.

b. v.t. to help, to assist.

kupā, n. help, assistance.

---bi-ye, v.t. to assist, to help.

---yā-ye, v.t. to assist, to help.

kupe, n. act of helping, helping.

---pu, aj. fit to be helped.

---pu-ye, v.a. to become fit to be helped.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be helped.

---bhanāṇ, av. with a helping attitude.

401. क्वप् - ए, kwap-e,

a. v.t. to respect, to express a desire to feed

someone as a guest. bhwae thuwāāṇṇa sakasitaṇṇa kwapala. The host expressed a desire to feed all at the great feast.

kwapā, n. an expression of a desire to feed.

---wa-ye, v.i. to come through the lines of a feast expressing a desire that the guests eat more. pastāā bhwaṇṇa mhati lisse 'bhapi, bhapi' dhayāā kwapā wae māā. During the great feast (the host) must come through the lines urging the guests to eat saying, 'please take, please take some more.'

b. to help, to assist.

kwapā, n. help, assistance.

---bi-ye, v.t. to help, to assist.

---yā-ye, v.t. to help, to assist.

402. **खुप् - ए**, khup-e, v.t. to fasten with a bar (rare use).

khupi, n. a privet apartment, an inner apartment (syn. khwapi).

403. **चिप् - ए**, chip-e, v.t. to dye.

chipā, n.a. dyer, an occupational cast.

---jyā, n. (-guu) the work of dyeing.

---nii, n.a. a female dyer, a dyer's wife.

chipi, n.a. dyer, an occupational cast.

---nii, n.a. a female dyer, a dyer's wife.

404. **ज्वप् - ए**, jwap-e, to salute, to bow down.

jwapā, n. salutation.

---ta-ye, v.t. to respect, to regard.

---bi-ye, v.t. to honour with a salutation.

---yā-ye, v.t. to salute, to bow down.

jwape, n. salutation.

---pu, aj. fit to be saluted.

---pu-ye, v.i. to be or become fit to be saluted.

---behaa, aj. fit to be saluted.

---bhanāṣ, av. in a respective manner.

405. ज्वाप्-ए, jwāp-e, v.t. to make a bouquet.

jwāā, n. (jwāpa-/jwāla-,-D) a bouquet.

---cin-e, to make a bouquet.

406. तप्-ए, tap-e, v.t. to help, to assist.

tapā, n. help, assistance.

---bi-ye, v.t. to help, to assist.

407. तिप्-ए, tip-e, to attir, to dress, to apparel.

tipā, n. apparel, clothing, adorning.

---ta cwa-ye, v.t. to show off (as of apparel).

---yā-ye, v.t. to attire, to apparel, to adorn.

408. त्वप्-ए, twap-e, v.t. to help, to assist.

twapā, n. help, assistance.

---bi-ye, v.t. to help, to assist.

twape, n. help, assistance.

---pu, aj. helpable, fit to be helped.

---pu-ye, v.a. to be or become helpable.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be helped, helpable, assistable.

---bhanāṣ, av. with a helping attitude.

409. थप्-ए, thapre, v.i. to stop.

thapakka, av. quietly, without any movement.

thapā, n. a stop. (var. thāpā).

410. थाप्-ए, thāp-e,

a. v.t. to establish, to settle permanently.

thāpe, n. establishment, settlement.

---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to establish, to settle permanently. 2/ to locate, to situate.

- b. v.t. to locate (puja pots) in the proper place.

thā, n. act of locating, location.

---pīṭ, n. (pina-, -gaa) a set of puja pots.
(dim. thapiṭ-cā).

---pujā, n. (-guu) a great worship in which
thapiṭ (puja pots) are located in the proper
place. (lit. location worship).

- c. v.i. to stop.

thāpā, n. 1/ a stop. 2/ the termination of the
proper time for doing something.

---e hā-ye, v.a. for the marriagable age of a
girl to have passed. āpulu dājuyā kehē thāpāe
hāta. The proper time for brother Apulu's
younger sister to marry has passed (i.g. she is
overaged).

411. मुप्-ए, mup-e, v.t. to blend with spice, to kneed with
condiments.

mupā, n. blending with spice.

---yā-ye, v.t. to blend with spice.

mupe, n. the act of blending with spice.

412. लप्-ए, lap-e, v.t. to do, to perform.

lapā, n. performance.

jwa-jwa---, n. salutation.

dwaha---, n. dedication.

saha---, n. 1/ patience, forbearance. 2/ tole-
rance. manuu juita nhāpālākka sahalapā chatā
nīṭ dae māā. To be a man one must have forbea-
rance first.

saha---ta-ye, v.t. to forbear, to bear up under.

saha---yā-ye, v.t. to forgive, to pardon, to
excuse.

lape, n. performance. (syn. lapā).

jwa-jwa ---, n. salutation.

dwaha---, n. dedication.

413. हप्-ए, hap-e,

a. v.t. to help, to assist.

b. v.t. to inspire.

hapāā, n. (pala-, -guu) inspiration.

---bi-ye, v.t. to inspire.

c. v.t. to call for a collective effort.

hapāā, n. (pala-, -guu) a call for collective effort.

---bi-ye, v.t. to get a group of people to do something together, to call for a collective effort. hāāmuunṇa dyaa-khaa sāliipinta hapāā bila. The leader commanded the chariot pullers to pull together (lit. called for collective effort). (Hāāmuu means a commander who stands on the top of the ghaamāā or the protruding bent part of a chariot, and shouts 'Haste' then the chariot pullers shout 'haṣṭe' as they pull together).

8.1.2 Morphophonemically /t/ ending verbs

414. त्वःत्-ए, twaat-e,

a. v.t. to leave.

twaaate, n. act of leaving or forgiving.

---pu, aj. 1/ fit to leave. 2/ forgiveable, pardonable. 3/ able to be resigned from (e.g. a post).

---pu-ye, v.a. 1/ to be or become forgiveable, to be fit to be forgiven. 2/ to be or become resignable (of a post).

---bahaa, aj. 1/ fit to leave. 2/ forgiveable. 3. able to be resigned from (a post).

b. v.t. to forgive, to pardon.

c. v.t. to resign.

415. **दुत्-ए**, dut-e, v.a. to obtain entry into. kānchāyā kāe degupujāe dutila.kānchā's son got entry to the worship of the patron deity of the family.

duti, n. entry.

---pau, (pati-, -guu) a pass, an admission card, a visa. (syn. dutinā pau).

---baji, n. the certain amount of beaten rice (which is to be given to the guthi) to get entry for a new-born child or a new-bride. (syn. dukā-baji).

---lhāpāq, n. (lhāpana-) an entry fee, the guthi custom of exacting an entry fee. (syn. dukā lhāpāq, dutinā lhāpāq).

416. **मिह्-ए**, mhit-e, v.i. to play, to sport.

mhi. n. the act of playing.

---basā, (-guu) a plaything, a toy. (lit. playing object). (var. mhibaasa).

---wasā, n. (-guu) a plaything. (var. mhiwaasa); (syn. nhebaasā, nhewaasā).

417. **सःत्-ए**, saat-e, v.t. to call out. tataa maa-yata saatala. Elder sister called out to her mother.

saate, n. inviting.

---bahaa, aj. fit to be invited. gyānu rājā cha mha nāq saatebahaa mha manuu khaa. Gyānu Rājā is also a fit to be invited.

---bhanāq, av. invitingly.

8.1.3 Morphophonemically /k/ ending verbs

418. **इक्-ए**, ik-e, v.t. to create or sow the seed of enmity between or among. chāq makhutae hee pāsā pinta ikala. You created groundless enmity between your friends.

ika, n. enmity. (syn. ikha).

---ta-ye, v.t. to create enmity between or among.
(lit. put enmity).

---yā-ye, v.t. to create enmity between or among.

419. कुइक्-ए, kuik-e, v.t. to write the 'i' (इ) or 'ii' (ई)
mark of the devanagari cript.
420. कुक्-ए, kuk-e, v.t. to cause (one) to get into trouble
or difficulty (in bearing social customs).
421. कुर्क्-ए, kurk-e,
a. v.t. to drop, to cause to drop.
b. v.t. to degrade.
422. घुर्क्-ए, ghurk-e, v.t. to swallow.
423. चीक्-ए, ciik-e, v.t. to shift (as of a debt) from one
person to another.
424. चुइक्-ए, cuik-e, v.t. to throw things into a river or
into the current of a river.
425. चिक्-ए, chink-e, v.t. to shift (as of a debt) from one
person to another. jīī changu sāhu dājuyāta
chinkā. I shifted my debt to you to (my) elder
brother.
426. छाक्-ए, chwak-e, v.t. to sprinkle, to scatter in small
drops.
427. जाक्-ए, jaek-e, v.t. provoke, to instigate, to exaggerate.
428. जुक्-ए, juk(k)-e,
a. v.t. to hit, to strike violently.
jukka, av. violently, vehemently. wāā thaa
kijāyāta jukka dāla. He hit his own younger
brother violently.
b. v.t. to seduce.

c. v.t. to steal; to rob.

429. झक्-ए, jhaek-e, v.t. to level the hinged face of a window or a door pannel slightly so that it will close easily without springing the hinge.

430. तुइक्-ए, tuik-e, v.t. to support with a pole.

431. थक्-ए, thak-e, v.t. (having done something) to return.
waṭṭa jigu cheṭṭe saphuu biyā thakala. Having left a book my home he turned back.

432. थिक्-ए, think-e, v.t. to get on credit, to purchase on credit.

thinkāā, n. (kala-,-ta) credit, something taken from a shop on credit.

---kā-ye, v.t. to get or take something on credit from a shop.

---bi-ye, v.t. (from a shopkeeper) to give credit, to give thing on credit.

433. दक्-ए, daek-e,

a. v.t. to prepare curry.

b. v.t. to repair, to mend.

c. v.t. to correct, to amend, to mark errors.

jigu cinākhā cha pu dājyū daekā bila. (My) elder brother corrected one of my poems.

d. v.t. to create, to originate.

434. दिक्-ए, dik(k)-e,

a. v.t. to strike violently.

b. v.t. to seduce.

435. दुक्-ए, duk-e,

a. v.t. to cause to enter into the guthi (for the first time).

dukā, n. entry.

---pikā, n. the funeral rite in which the body of the deceased is given a vermillion tika, the horoscope of the deceased is tied to his forehead with a white cloth, and the whole body of the deceased is wrapped up in white sheet by the thakāli of the guthi. (syn. dukāe pikāe).

---pikāṇ ti-ye, (tila) v.t. to perform such a rite. (syn. dukāe pikāe yā-ye, thalāe kwālāe yā-ye).

---baji, n. the certain amount of beaten rice (which is to be given to the guthi) to get entry for a new born child or a bride. (syn. duti baji).

---lhāpāṇ, (pana-, -guu) an entry fee. (syn. duti lhāpāṇ).

b. v.t. to welcome with something special.

jimi bwāṇ thaa mha syāā pāsā-yāta dhalij
dukala. My father welcomed his own bosom
friend with the yoghurt pot.

436. धिक्-ए, dhink-e, v.t. to seduce.

437. न्याक्-ए, nyāk-e, v.t. to taunt.

438. न्याय्क्-ए, nyāek-e, v.t. to cause someone to come many
times, to give trouble to.

439. न्वक्-ए, nwak-e, v.t. to wedge, to drive a wedge in.

nwa, n. a wedge.

---ku, n. (-kuu) a wedge.

---ku kāpaa, n. (pata-, -kuu). 1/ a hearth rag.
2/ n.a. a dirty person.

---ku ta-ye, v.t. to wedge.

---kuu, n. (kuti-, -kuu). 1/ a wedge; a hearth
rag, a pot holder made of thick cloth. 2/ n.a.
a dirty person.

---kuu ta-ye, v.t. to wedge.

---kuu kāpaa, n. (pata-, -kuu) a hearth rag, a pot.
holder made of thick cloth.

440. पक्-ए, park-e,
 a. v.t. to patch, to do patch work.
 b. v.t. to pay back, to repay.
 c. v.t. recover a great loss or deficiency.
441. पीक्-ए, piik-e, v.t. to cover (eyes) with hands, to blink.
442. पुक्-ए, pu-k, v.t. to fry in oil or ghee.
 pukā, aj. fried.
 ---lā, n. fried meat. (syn. siyālā, hiikālā).
443. पेक्-ए, penk-e, v.t. to kick, to bump.
444. प्वक्-ए, pwank-e, v.t. to pour out into a vessel. (syn. thi-ye).
445. ब्वाक्-ए, bwāk-e, v.t. to kidnap, to carry a person off by force.
446. ब्वेक्-ए, bwaek-e,
 a. v.t. to kidnap, to carry off a person by force.
 b. v.t. to write the 'e' (ॲ) mark of the devanagari script.
447. मुइक्-ए, muik-e, to hit, to strike violently.
 muika, av. 1/ violently. 2/ excessively, vehemently. (to strike, to hit).
448. म्हाक्-ए, mhak-e, v.t. to make less or create a shortage.
 mha, aj. less, not enough.
 ---ju-ye, v.a. to be or become less or short.
 ---yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to make less, to lessen, to decrease. 2/ to create a shortage.

---a cā-ye, v.a. to become economized.

---a cāek-e, v.t. to economize.

449. लाक्-ए, lāk-e, v.t. to take by force, to snatch away.

lākā, n. act of snatching, a hasty seizing.

---kā-ye, v.t. to take by force, to snatch away.

---luku, n. plundering, robbery.

---luku yā-ye, v.t. 1/ to take by force, to snatch away. 2/ to plunder, to rob.

450. लहुइक्-ए, lhuik-e, v.t. to help to place a load on someone's back and help him up with it.

451. लहुक्-ए, lhuk-e, v.t. to help to place a load on someone's back and help him up with it.

452. सुक्-ए, suk-e, v.t. to rub hot oil on the surface of the stomach (when a person has stomach trouble), to rub hot oil on the surface of the stomach (when a woman is in the pangs of child birth).

suki, n.a. a woman who helps (one) to give birth to a child, a midwife, a nurse.

---misā, n.a. a woman who helps (one) to give birth to a child, a midwife, a nurse.

suke, n. act of rubbing.

---jyā, n. (-guu) act of rubbing hot oil on the surface of the stomach.

453. हक्-ए, hak(k)-e, v.t. to chide, to scold, to reproach.

454. हाय्क्-ए, haek-e, v.t. to ridicule, to make fun of, to tease.

455. हीक्-ए, hiik-e, v.t. to fry in oil of ghee. (syn. si-ye, puk-e).

456. हेक्-ए, heek-e, v.t. to tell a false hood.

heekathāṣ, av. falsely, not truly.

heekasā, n. 1/ falsehood. 2/ cheating. 3/ n.a.
a cheater, a swindler.

---dyaa, n.a. (dewa-) a cheater, a swindler.

heekucā, n. 1/ falsehood. 2/ cheating. 3/ n.a.
a cheater, a swindler.

---dyaa, n.a. (dewa-) n.a. a cheater, a swindler.

457. ह्वंक - ए, hwank-e, v.t. to perform a marriage ceremony.

hwanke, n. performance of marriage ceremony.

---ii, n. (ila-, -guu) the occasion of a marriage
or wedding ceremony.

---jyā, n. the performance of a marriage ceremony.

---belā, n. an auspicious moment for marriage or
wedding. hwanke belāe lākka wā. Come at the auspicious
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APPENDIXES

Appendix A: Guide to transcription

I. Transcription scheme for consonant

The transcription scheme for consonants employed here is as follows:

Stops: p,ph, b,bh, t,th, d,dh, k,kh, g,gh.

Affricatives: c,ch, j,jh.

Nasals: m,mh, n,nh, n.

Liquids: l,lh, r,rh.

Fricatives: s, h.

Glides: w and y.

II. Transcription scheme for vowels

The transcription scheme for vowels employed here is as follows:

Front vowels: Short i, e, \bar{a} .

Long ii, ee, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$.

Central and back vowels: Short a, u.

Long aa, uu.

Complex nuclei: ae, $\bar{a}e$.

Diphthongs: $\bar{a}i$, $\bar{a}u$, ai, au, iu, ui.

Nasalization: (,) nasal hook is under each of the vowels.

Appendix B: Characteristic of the Newāri verbs

Newāri root verbs have a consonant in the initial position. The only Exception to this are:

in-e, v.t. to distribute

ul-e, l/ v.t. to expose

ʔ/ v.t. to apply mascara

il-e, v.t. to smear

u-ye, 1/ v.t. to cremate

2/ v.t. to bark, bake (bricks)

The reason for these are certain historical phonetic changes, examples of which are set out as follows:

<u>glossary</u>	<u>old form</u>	<u>new form</u>
The moon	tuyumilā	timilā
(It) became white	tuyula	tu-ila
(It) became grey	bhuyula	bhu-ila
to distribute	yin-e	in-e
to smear	yil-e	il-e

The above examples show a loss or merging of palatalization. There are many words which have undergone similar changes in Newāri. Other changes are as follows:

- A. The loss of initial glide /w/ preceding the back rounded vowel /u/. e.g. /wuta/ 'cremated, barked or baked (of bricks)' has changed into /uta/. /wula/ 'exposed' has changed into /ula/.
- B. The loss of breathy voice with /m/ has changed into /m/ e.g. The classifier word for animate noun /mha/ has changed into /ma/ in modern Newāri; The classifier word for plant /mha/ has changed into /mā/.
- C. The change of /m/ to nasalization of the following vowels: /khwāmula/ '(It) became cold' has changed into /khwāṽula/; /hyāmula/ '(It) became red' has changed into /hyāṽ-ṽla/ and /wāmula/ '(It) became green' has changed into /wāṽ-ṽla/.
- D. The loss of breathy voice /h/ in /lh/. e.g. The word /lhusi/ 'a wooden pestle for beating rice' has changed into /lusi/; /khalha/ 'a threshing ground' has changed into the modern Newāri /khala/; /lhwaḥa/ 'a stone' has changed into the modern Newāri /lwaha/.

Appendix C: Nominal verbs

Nominal verbs are derived from adjectives and every adjective can be used as a nominal verb; Thus:

Adjectives

bulu, dirty, dim
 bhulu, dim, gloomy
 wacu, blue
 wāṭ, green
 mhāsu, yellow
 nyālu, tasteless, saltless
 phāku, unsavoury
 māku, tasty (having an
 almond taste)
 tyānu, tired
 yānu, spongy
 sālu, thin (as of paper
 or cloth)
 pālu, spicy
 thyācu, greasy
 phyācu, not smooth (rough)
 kwācu, rough (as of
 something dusty
 or dirty)
 pāṭ, sour
 hyāṭ, red
 picu, smooth
 pyānu, sticky, moist, lasy
 culu, smooth, muddy, slippery
 hāku, black, dirty
 cāku, sweet
 hwālu, loose

Nominal verbs

bu-lu-ye, to become dirty, dim
 bhu-lu-ye, to become dim, gloomy
 wā-cu-ye, to become blue
 wā-u-ye, to become green
 mhā-su-ye, to become yellow
 nyā-lu-ye, to become tasteless, saltless
 phā-ku-ye, to become unsavoury
 mā-ku-ye, to become tasty
 tyānu-ye, to become tired
 yānu-ye, to become spongy
 sā-lu-ye, to become thin (of paper
 or cloth)
 pā-lu-ye, to become spicy
 thyā-cu-ye to become greasy
 phyā-cu-ye, to become rough
 kwā-tu-ye, to become rough
 pā-ṭ-ye, to become sour
 hyā-ṭ-ye, to become red
 pi-cu-ye, to become smooth
 pyā-nu-ye, to become sticky, moist, lasy
 cu-lu-ye, to become smooth, muddy, slippery
 hā-ku-ye, to become black, dirty
 cā-ku-ye, to become sweet
 hwā-lu-ye, to become loose

AdjectivesNominal verbs

chwālu, thin (as of a
liquid)

chwā-lu-ye, to become thin (as of a
liquid)

tuyu, white

tu-i-ye, to become white

siyu, brown

si-i-ye, to become brown

bhuyu. grey

bhu-i-ye, to become grey

khiṽ, dark, gloomy

khi-ṽ-ye, to become dark, gloomy

lumu, warm

lu-mu-ye, to become warm

The diagram for nominal verbs is very similar to that of the class III regular verbs, but there are no Pc., Npc., Im. and L. forms. Instead of the L. form we can use the adjectival stem for habitual and stative meaning, e.g.:-

sargaa wācu, The sky is blue.

laa chwālu, The water is thin.

tu cāku, The suger-cane is sweet.

barāā māku, The almond is tasty.

luunibhāā hyāṽ, The rising sun is red.

amāli pāṽ, the himalayan fruit is sour.

These also have irregular 'k' causative (i.e. they have class II verb 'k' causative forms).

Paradigm

Following are the paradigm for inflectional and conjugational forms of nominal verbs:

<u>gloss.</u>	<u>become loose</u>	<u>become black</u>	<u>become smooth</u>	<u>become sticky</u>	<u>become tired</u>	<u>become dark</u>
Mrp.	hwāluy	hākuy	picuy	pyānuy	tyānuy	khiyy
In.	hwālu-ye	hāku-ye	picu-ye	pyānu-ye	tyānu-ye	thiṽ-ye
Pd	hwālula	hākula	picula	pyānula	tyānula	khiṽla
Pc.*	---	---	---	---	---	---
Npc.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Npd.	hwālui	hākui	picui	pyānui	tyānui	khiṽi
Im.	---	---	---	---	---	---
L.	---	---	---	---	---	---

Appendix D: 'k' causative and causation

For almost all verbs 'k' is causative marker, a very few verbs have no 'k' causation, but have special verb forms to represent semantics causation; these are as follows:

<u>glossary</u>	<u>non-causative</u>	<u>causative</u>
to be seen	khan-e	ken-e
to be perforated	(hwa) gan-e	(hwa) khan-e
to be hung	(ye) gā-ye	(ye) khā-ye
(for fire) to glow	gwā-ye	khwā-ye
to stay	cwan-e	ta-ye
to stand, to awake	dan-e	than-e

*The Pc. form is used in the sense of continuous and other senses rather than the Pc. sense. Thus: hwāluyā wana, It became loose (lit. it went looser). dyaa khiyyā wala, The day became dark (lit. day came darker). sanāṽ pāyyā wana, The pickle became more sour. macāyā lumuyā cwana, (It) became too warm for a child. wā waaguliṽ lā culuyā cwana, Because of rain the path is becoming muddy.

<u>glossary</u>	<u>non-causative</u>	<u>causative</u>
to be dipped	dun-e	thun-e
(for a house) to be collapsed	dun-e	thun-e
to sleep	den-e	then-e
to go	wan-e	chwa-ye
to come	wa-ye	ha-ye

Appendix E: Reduplication

Almost all root verbs can take excessive and progressive types of reduplication which imply some physical action. Examples are given below:

(a) Excessive Reduplication

ḍattu or ḍattu matu dan-e, to stand frequently, again and again or excessively

dhṛttu or dhṛttu matu dhin-e, to push again and again or excessively

kāttu or kāttu matu kā-ye, to be pressed again and again or excessively

thwāttu or thwāttu matu thwā-ye, to kick frequently, again and again or excessively

hwattu or hwattu matu hwal-e, to scatter (something) frequently, again and again or excessively

hattu or hattu matu hakk-e, to rebuke frequently, again and again or excessively

pattu or pattu matu park-e, to do patch work again and again, frequently or excessively

(b) Progressive Reduplication

wə waa wə waa cha mha dhwaacā gyyā dathui lāta, As the jackal was going and going along, he found himself in the middle of forest.

gyā yā yā yā yā yā yā mikhāā hee phuti phuti geerāā khana, Working and working along, (my) eyes began to see stars.

khwa khwaā khwa khwaā sintaliciyā mikhā hee hyāula, Weeping and weeping Sintali's eyes became red.

ka ni niu ni niu ca hee buta kā, Twisting and twisting over, the thread broke.

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Mr. Iswaranand Sresthacarya is a distinguished Newari scholar and linguist. He is himself a Newar of Kathmandu, but he has interested himself in many dialects of Newar beside that of Kathmandu. He has been working on the language for over 20 years and has numerous publications on it, written in both English and Newari.



In collaboration with Astin Hale and working with the Summer Institute of linguistics, he produced in 1971 *Conversational Newari*, and in 1973 "Is Newari a classifier language?" Working under the Institute of Nepal and Asian studies his *Jyapu Vocabulary* was published in 1976 and "Newar Kinship Terms in the Light of Kinship Typology" in 1977.

In 1949 he was awarded the title "Sanskrita Ratnam" by the Ayodhya Sanskrita Karyalaya Auraiya Itawa of Uttar Pradesh India, for his distinguished scholarship; and in 1964 he was honoured with the title of "Bhae Jawa" by cwisa pasa, the Newari literary society of Kathmandu for his great contribution to Newari studies. Mr. Sresthacarya is also a creative writer and has had plays, novels, poetry published, written in both Newari and Nepali. At present Mr. Sresthacarya, who is a lecturer of Tribhuvan University, is on a two years project preparing for publication the material he had been collecting for over 12 years for a comprehensive dictionary of the Newari language, and whose "A Concise Newari-English Dictionary" is forthcoming.

The comprehensive collection of Newari verbs presented in this volume will provide a valuable tool for both the student of the Newari language and the general linguist interested in the comparative study of Himalayan languages.

Its author, Mr. Sresthacarya, has for a long time been engaged in extensive lexicographic work on Newari and is well known to Nepalese scholars as the author of, among other things, a previous collection of Newari verb materials, the 'dhukuu pikuu' which so far has been hardly accessible to a wider linguistic public outside Nepal.

In this work, quantitatively and theoretically expanded from '*dhukuu pikku*' and written in English with English glosses of the verb roots, the morphological compositions of the verbs are set out and their derivations systematised. The book will thus enable the user to gain important insights into the soundlaws and the processes of word-formation in Newari semantic systematization of the language.

Urlike Kolver

NEWARI ROOT VERBS presents a systems for specifying the underlying terms of all Newari verbal stems and the morphological composition of inflectional and derivational alternations. The main body of the books is devoted to a detailed description of the five classes of root verbs distinguished by their stem-final consonants or glides, and supported by illustrative paradigms of all possible formations within each class of verbs. The irregular forms are also cited within the appropriate verbal entries for all classes of verbs. Another notable feature of the book includes the setting out of all possible formations of root verbs into other grammatical categories such as the noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective and adverb by a process of word compounding or the insertion of derivational affixes to the stem morpheme.

The book as a whole provides a remarkable insight into the verbal morphology of the Newari language, managing throughout to avoid the intrusion of much theoretical discussion. It is in many ways a significant contribution to the study of Newari syntax, and when used in conjunction with its well documented indexes and appendices should serve as valuable guide to the understanding and learning of the language.

Tej R. Kansakar